Supreme Court, U.S.
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No. 91-1553

IN THE

# Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

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BILLY JOE CAMP,

*Appellant,*

v.

PAUL CHARLES WESCH, *et al.*,

*Appellees.*

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**On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama**

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## JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

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## QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the three-judge court erred in denying appellant's motion to adopt a congressional redistricting plan enacted by the Alabama State Legislature and instead adopting a substantially different plan that, contrary to this Court's precedents, failed to adhere to the State Legislature's redistricting policies to the maximum extent possible?

## LISTING OF ADDITIONAL PARTIES

### Defendants

Guy Hunt, Lionel W. Noonan, Harry D'Olive, Devon Wiggins, Otha Lee Biggs, Jerry Bogan, Clarence Watters, and Tom Turner.

### Plaintiffs-Appellees

Michael Figures and Joseph Mitchell and all similarly situated Qualified Electors who are African American residents of the State of Alabama.

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## JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

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### CITATION TO OPINION BELOW

The three-judge court's Final Judgment and Memorandum Opinion are not officially reported. They were filed on March 9, 1992 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama, in Civil Action No. 91-0787, and are set forth in the accompanying Appendix at 5a and 135a.

### JURISDICTION

The Final Judgment appealed from was entered on March 9, 1992. The Court's jurisdiction over this appeal is pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1253.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

This appeal involves U.S. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 4; 28 U.S.C. § 1253; and 42 U.S.C. § 1973c. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 14.1, these provisions are set out in the Appendix at 285a-286a.

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case arises from the efforts of the Alabama State Legislature to enact new districts for the upcoming congressional elections.[1] Following receipt of the 1990 census data on February 8, 1991, which showed that Alabama's existing congressional districts (*i.e.*, those drawn in 1981 and now codified in Ala. Code § 17-20-1) were no longer equal in population, the State set about drawing new congressional district lines. *Wesch* v. *Hunt*, Civil Action No. 91-0787, Memorandum Opinion at 3-5 (S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992) (Appendix at 135a).

On April 2, 1991, the Legislature's Permanent Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment ("Reapportionment Committee") adopted a set of guidelines for redistricting. *See* Appendix at 139a.[2] These guidelines included compliance with the "one person, one vote" rule and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1971 *et seq.* *Id.* The guidelines also directed that congressional districts be composed of "contiguous and reasonably compact geography"; that, where possible, districts "should attempt to preserve communities of interest, including without limitation municipalities and concentrations of blacks and other ethnic minorities"; that counties "should be used as district building blocks where possible"; and that cores of existing districts be preserved consistent with the other criteria. *Id.* The three-judge court expressly found that the guidelines "set

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[1] The primary is scheduled for June 2, 1992 and the general election for November 3, 1992.

[2] The Reapportionment Committee was made up of both blacks and whites. Appendix at 142a.

forth a fair set of criteria for congressional redistricting." *Id.*

Having developed these guidelines, the Reapportionment Committee and its staff proceeded to hold a series of hearings on congressional redistricting issues. *Id.* at 142a. These hearings were open to the public, and the three-judge court expressly found that the Reapportionment Committee received public input from both blacks and whites. *Id.*

Despite its prompt start on the task of redistricting, the Legislature could not, as a practical matter, begin drawing districts until the United States Secretary of Commerce decided whether to adjust the census figures to compensate for possible "undercounting" of certain segments of the population. It was not until July 15, 1991, that the Secretary of Commerce announced that the 1990 census figures would not be adjusted. *Id.* at 138a. At that point, there were only two weeks left before the scheduled adjournment date of the Legislature's 1991 regular session. This two-week period was not sufficient for plans to be drawn, checked for statistical accuracy, and presented to the Reapportionment Committee; for the Committee to complete public hearings, consider such plans, and report them to the floor; and for the Legislature as a whole to debate and vote upon them. Consequently, the Legislature adjourned its 1991 regular session on July 29, 1991, without having enacted a congressional redistricting plan. *See id.* at 140a.

The Legislature understood, however, that Governor Guy Hunt had agreed to call a special session in the fall of 1991 in order for the Legislature to take up the matter of congressional redistricting. Indeed, a State court later found, based on the uncontradicted testimony of James Clark, the Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, that the Governor had "promised" Clark and other members of the Legislature's leadership that he "would call a special session of the Legislature in Octo-

ber, 1991, to deal with the question of Congressional Redistricting." *Morris* v. *Hunt*, Case No. CV-91-145, Order at 2 (Barbour County Cir. Ct. Dec. 19, 1991) (Appendix at 263a).[3] The court further found that Governor Hunt had subsequently "breached his promise" and "failed to call a special session of the Legislature." *Id.* at 264a. On December 19, 1991, the State court issued a preliminary injunction ordering the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to address congressional redistricting. *Id.* at 264a. The court subsequently issued a permanent injunction ordering the same relief. *See id.* at 267a. On January 7, 1992, however, the Alabama Supreme Court stayed this order, pending appeal. *See id.* at 270a. Thus, the State Legislature was unable to take up congressional redistricting until it reconvened for its next regular session, on February 4, 1992.[4]

Meanwhile, on September 23, 1991, Plaintiff-Appellee Paul Charles Wesch brought the present case. (The complaint is included in the Appendix at 257a-262a. The complaint named as defendants the Governor, the Attorney General,[5] the Secretary of State and several Probate Judges, all of whom were alleged to have responsibilities for the administration of congressional elections in Alabama. *See id.* at 258a-260a. Wesch alleged that the existing congressional districts (*i.e.*, those enacted in 1981 and presently codified in Alabama Code § 17-20-1) had become substantially unequal in population and therefore violated the one-person, one-vote principle. *Id.* at 260a-261a. The complaint further alleged that the State Legislature had the duty to draw new congressional districts but that it had adjourned its regular session without doing so and

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[3] The relevant pages of Speaker Clark's testimony are included in the Appendix at 274a-278a.

[4] On March 10, 1992, the Alabama Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of the permanent injunction as moot. *See* Appendix at 273a.

[5] The trial court subsequently dismissed the Attorney General as a party.

that the Governor had no intention of calling a special session for the purpose of adopting a redistricting plan. *Id.* at 261a. As a result, Wesch alleged, there was little or no likelihood that the Legislature would adopt a valid redistricting plan in time for use in the June 2, 1992 primary. *Id.* The complaint sought a declaration that the existing congressional districts were unconstitutional, an injunction against their further use, and an order redistricting the State into seven congressional districts of substantially equal population pursuant to a plan offered by Wesch.

The *Wesch* case was tried on January 3-4, 1992. Plaintiff and various plaintiff-intervenors offered a total of six plans for the three-judge court's consideration. *Id.* at 141a.[6] By stipulation, all parties agreed that any plan adopted by the three-judge court should contain a district that was at least 65% black. *Id.* at 138a.

The Legislature convened its 1992 regular session on February 4, 1992. Legislators almost immediately began an effort to forge a legislative consensus on a congressional districting plan. By February 27, 1992, barely three weeks after coming into session, the Legislature passed a new congressional redistricting plan, known as Senate Bill 73. Senate Bill 73 was vetoed by the Governor on March 5, 1992, but the Legislature overrode the veto that same day and the bill, therefore, became law, under the designation Act No. 92-63. (A copy of Act No. 92-63 is contained in the Appendix at 187a-255a.) On March 10, 1992, James H. Evans, Attorney General for the State of Alabama, submitted the Alabama Legislature's reapportionment plan to the United States Department of Justice for preclearance pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C.

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[6] The Reapportionment Committee moved to intervene on October 15, 1991, but the court denied the committee's motion on November 22, 1991.

§ 1973c.[7] Attorney General Evans requested that the Department of Justice expedite its consideration of the plan.[8]

The Legislature's plan achieves virtually precise population equality among Alabama's congressional districts.[9] Moreover, unlike the existing congressional districting plan, which has no districts with a black majority, the Legislature's plan creates a 66.66% black district (District 7). *See id.* at 241a. This district is an "open" one, *i.e.*, one with no incumbent. To make the district "open," the Legislature paired two incumbent members of Congress, Claude Harris and Ben Erdreich (both of whom are Democrats), in an adjacent district (District 6).[10]

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[7] Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, before Alabama may implement any new redistricting plan or other change in laws affecting voting, the State must obtain "preclearance," *i.e.*, a determination from either a three-judge federal court in the District of Columbia or the United States Attorney General that the plan does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of discriminating against minorities. 42 U.S.C. § 1973c.

[8] Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 51.34, the Attorney General may give expedited consideration to a preclearance submission. Section 5, however, expressly gives the Attorney General 60 days to decide whether to preclear the plan, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c, and thus there can be no assurance that the Attorney General will be able to respond before the three-judge court's March 27 deadline. *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 51.34(b) ("the Attorney General cannot guarantee that such consideration can be given").

[9] Three of the seven districts in the plan contain the ideal district population, rounded, of 577,227. Two districts contain one person more than ideal, one district contains one person less than ideal, and the remaining district contains three people less than the ideal. *See* Appendix at 239a (Exhibit B to the Motion to Adopt State of Alabama's Congressional Redistricting Plan, *Wesch* v. *Hunt*, Civil Action No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala., filed March 6, 1992)).

[10] Representative Harris lives in Tuscaloosa County, Tract 123.01, Block 143, and Representative Erdreich lives in Jefferson County, Tract 47.01, Block 723. *See* Appendix at 170a. Under the Legislature's plan, both of these census tracts are located within District 6. *See id.* at 218a, lines 2 & 3 (indicating that all of Tuscaloosa County

On March 6, the day after the Legislature's plan became law, Secretary Camp filed a motion with the three-judge court asking it to adopt that plan as an interim congressional redistricting plan until such time as preclearance could be obtained from the United States Department of Justice. (This Motion is included in the Appendix at 183a. On March 9, 1992, however, the three-judge court denied the motion. (The court's order is included in the Appendix at 256a.

That same day, the three-judge court also entered the final judgment that is the subject of this appeal. In the final judgment, the three-judge court adopted a modified version of a plan known as the "Sam Pierce Zero Plan" as the interim plan for the 1992 congressional elections. Like the Legislature's plan, the plan chosen by the three-judge court achieves population equality among districts and creates one district that is over 65% black. Appendix at 143a.

Notwithstanding these similarities, however, the three-judge court's plan is quite different from the plan enacted by the Legislature. Indeed, the court conceded that the Legislature's plan "substantially differs from any plan that was submitted to this Court." Appendix at 142a. Unlike the Legislature's plan, the court's plan places an incumbent (Representative Harris, who is white) in the predominantly black district. The presence of a white incumbent in this district in all likelihood will reduce the opportunity for the black community to elect a candidate of its choice.[11] Moreover, during the *Wesch* trial,

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is within District 6); *id.* at 203a, lines 12-16 (indicating that Jefferson County, Tract 47.01, Block 723 is within District 6).

[11] In hearings held by the Reapportionment Committee, minority witnesses expressed concern that placing a white incumbent in a predominantly black district would reduce the opportunity of the minority community to elect a candidate from that district. Appendix at 280a (Transcript, Reapportionment Committee Hearing, held October 2, 1991).

several prominent black political leaders testified to their reservations about the lack of minority input in the drawing of this plan.[12]

In addition, the Legislature's plan configures the minority district in a different manner from the court's plan. In the Legislature's plan, Macon and Bullock Counties (two predominantly black counties located directly to the east of Montgomery, the state capital) are included in District 7 (the predominantly minority district), while Sumter, Choctaw and Marengo Counties in western Alabama are placed within the adjacent District 6. By contrast, the court's plan includes the latter three counties in the predominantly minority district, while placing Macon County in District 3 and Bullock County in District 2. The two plans also differ in the way they configure Alabama's other congressional districts. *Compare* Exhibit A to the Motion to Adopt, Appendix at 187a (listing the various counties and census tracts contained within each district in the Legislature's plan) *with* Appendix A to the court's Final Judgment, *id.* at 7a (listing the same information for each district in the court's plan).

The final judgment enjoins Secretary Camp and the other defendants from failing to conduct congressional elections in 1992 in accordance with the plan adopted by the court, unless the Legislature enacts and obtains preclearance of a congressional redistricting plan by 12:00 Noon, Central Time, on March 27, 1992. *Id.* at 6a. The final judgment further enjoins the defendants from failing to conduct subsequent congressional elections in accordance with the plan adopted by the court, provided that, if the Legislature enacts and obtains preclearance of a congressional redistricting plan in time for such congressional elections to proceed without delay, the Legislature's plan will be used. *Id.*

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[12] *See* Appendix at 282a & 283a (trial testimony of State Senator Michael Figures); *id.* at 283a (trial testimony of Carol Zippert).

In its Memorandum Opinion, the three-judge court sought to explain the reasoning underlying its final judgment. The court acknowledged repeatedly that "[c]ongressional districting is primarily and foremost a state legislative responsibility." Appendix at 145a; *see also id.* at 152a-153a ("this court recognizes that congressional redistricting is properly a matter to be determined by the legislature"). The court also conceded that "[i]f it is possible under constitutional restrictions, a court should consider expressed state policies and preferences." *Id.* at 147a. Finally, the court admitted that the Legislature's plan "substantially differs" (*id.* at 142a) from any of the other plans submitted to the court; and that the plan adopted by the court "does not reflect the policy choices of the elected representatives of the people." *Id.* at 151a. Nonetheless, the court apparently felt compelled to disregard the Legislature's plan because it had not yet been precleared by the United States Department of Justice pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c. As noted above, on March 10, 1992 the Legislature's plan was submitted to the Department for preclearance on an expedited basis.

On March 13, 1992 Secretary Camp filed a notice of appeal to this Court (included in the Appendix at 1a), and on March 16, 1992 filed a motion asking the three-judge court to stay the final judgment pending an appeal to this Court (Appendix at 174a). The three-judge court denied the motion to stay (Appendix at 182a), and on March 19, 1992, Secretary Camp submitted an application to this Court to stay the order of the three-judge court pending resolution of the appeal.

## ARGUMENT

## THE QUESTION PRESENTED IS SUBSTANTIAL

### I. INTRODUCTION

This appeal raises issues of significant importance to both the State of Alabama and the nation as a whole. By adopting a non-legislative plan despite the Alabama Legislature's express preference for its own plan, the three-judge court ignored several fundamental principles established by this Court's precedents:

> (a) that redistricting is primarily a task for State Legislatures, and not the federal courts;
>
> (b) that even when a federal court is called upon to draw a redistricting plan or choose from among plans proposed by the parties, that court must adhere as closely as possible to the State Legislature's plan, except when doing so would violate federal constitutional or statutory requirements; and
>
> (c) that, if it is necessary to modify a State Legislature's plan in order to satisfy such requirements, the federal court must do so in a way that makes the fewest modifications to the Legislature's plan.

As we now show, the fact that the Legislature's plan had not yet been precleared did not justify the court's decision to impose a wholly different plan for use in the 1992 elections. To the contrary, the court should have accepted the Legislature's plan as an interim plan for the 1992 elections, even though it was not precleared, to the extent that the plan complies with constitutional and statutory mandates. If necessary, the court should have modified the Legislature's plan so as to eliminate any perceived constitutional or statutory flaws. By failing to follow this sensible course, the three-judge court committed reversible error. Accordingly, Secretary Camp respectfully submits that the Court should summarily vacate the final judgment entered by the three-judge court

on March 9, 1992 and should order that the Alabama Legislature's reapportionment plan be implemented on an interim basis, pending preclearance, for the 1992 congressional elections.

## II. THE THREE-JUDGE COURT ERRED IN FAILING TO ADOPT THE LEGISLATURE'S PLAN ON AN INTERIM BASIS AND INSTEAD ADOPTING A PLAN THAT SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERS FROM THE LEGISLATURE'S PLAN

Article I, Section 4, of the United States Constitution provides that "[t]he Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for . . . Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. . . ." Consistent with this express constitutional mandate and with basic principles of comity and federalism, this Court consistently has recognized that "state legislatures have 'primary jurisdiction' over legislative reapportionment." *White* v. *Weiser*, 412 U.S. 783, 795 (1973); *accord, e.g.*, *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 586 (1964) ("reapportionment is primarily a matter for legislative consideration and determination").

When, due to exigent circumstances, a district court is forced to intervene in the apportionment process, the court should, to the extent possible, "follow the policies and preferences of the State, as expressed in statutory and constitutional provisions or in the reapportionment plans proposed by the state legislature. . . ." *White*, 412 U.S. at 795; *accord*, *Terrazas* v. *Clements*, 537 F. Supp. 514, 528 (N.D. Tex. 1982); *Burton* v. *Hobbie*, 543 F. Supp. 235, 238 (M.D. Ala.), *aff'd*, 459 U.S. 961 (1982). "The only limits on judicial deference to state apportionment policy . . . [are] the substantive constitutional and statutory standards to which such state plans are subject." *Upham* v. *Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 42 (1982). Thus, "[i]n choosing among plans for implementation, a court should select the plan most nearly adhering to the district con-

figurations in the state's enactment to the extent such adherence does not detract from constitutional requirements." *Terrazas*, 537 F. Supp. at 528; *see White*, 412 U.S. at 797 ("the District Court should defer to state policy in fashioning relief . . . where that policy is consistent with constitutional norms and is not itself vulnerable to legal challenge.").

In *White*, this Court reversed a three-judge court for doing exactly what the three-judge court did here, *i.e.*, adopting a plan that did not reflect, to the extent possible, the policy choices of the State Legislature. In that case, the lower court struck down the Texas Legislature's congressional redistricting plan on one person, one vote grounds and then proceeded to choose among proposed remedial plans. The court rejected a proposal known as "Plan B," which "represented an attempt to adhere to the districting preferences of the state legislature while eliminating population variances." *White*, 412 U.S. at 796. Instead, the court adopted "Plan C," which "ignored legislative districting policy and constructed districts solely on the basis of population considerations." *Id.* This Court stayed the lower court's order, *id.* at 789, and then reversed on the merits, holding that the lower court "should have implemented Plan B, which most clearly approximated the reapportionment plan of the state legislature, while satisfying constitutional requirements." *Id.* at 796.

Contrary to *White* and the other precedents cited above, the court below did not even consider, much less defer to, the Alabama Legislature's plan. The court conceded that "congressional redistricting is properly a matter to be determined by the legislature and that the federal courts should intervene only if the legislature fails to act in a constitutional manner." Appendix at 152a-153a. The court also acknowledged that "a court should consider expressed state policies and preferences." *Id.* at 147a. The court determined, however, that it had "no legal authority" to adopt the Alabama Legislature's plan, because that

plan had not yet been precleared. *Id.* at 153a-154a. The court then ordered that the 1992 Alabama congressional elections be held pursuant to a plan that "substantially differs" from the legislative plan. *See id.* at 142a.

Under the terms of the final judgment, the Legislature's plan will be used for the 1992 elections only if preclearance is obtained by March 27, 1992. If preclearance is obtained after that date, the court's plan will be used for 1992 elections and the plan adopted by the Alabama Legislature for subsequent elections. This would mean that, by 1994, Alabama's congressional elections would have been held under three different districting plans in six years (the 1990 elections having been held under the pre-existing congressional plan). These multiple changes in district boundaries would undoubtedly result in substantial cost to the State. These changes also would cause voter confusion that would decrease turnout and consequently hinder the prospects for minority candidates. *See Terrazas*, 537 F. Supp. at 527.

In holding that it could not adopt the Legislature's plan, even on an interim basis, because that plan had not yet been precleared, the three-judge court ignored established legal principles. This Court has long recognized that, when urgent circumstances exist, a three-judge court has the equitable power to order into effect a plan that does not satisfy all applicable legal requirements on an interim basis. *E.g.*, *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 586 (1964) (district court "acted in a most proper and commendable manner" in implementing a temporary reapportionment plan that violated the one-person, one-vote rule); *accord*, *Upham* v. *Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 44 (1982). Indeed, the commentary to the Attorney General's Section 5 regulations expressly recognizes that "the courts on occasion are presented with situations in which the temporary waiver of the preclearance requirement is found to be [an acceptable] option." 52 Fed. Reg. 486, 489 (January 6, 1987).

For example, relying on *Upham* v. *Seamon* and *White* v. *Weiser*, *supra*, the court in *Burton* v. *Hobbie*, 543 F. Supp. 235, 239, held on facts nearly identical to those in the instant case that it was compelled to adopt the Alabama Legislature's redistricting plan on an interim basis, with one modification, even though the Justice Department was still considering at that time whether to preclear certain of Alabama's legislative districts. In that case, after the legislature had passed a redistricting plan and submitted it for preclearance, the Attorney General responded by preclearing 98 out of 105 House districts while declining to make a preclearance determination for the remaining seven. The district court modified one of the seven districts (District 36 in Birmingham) and implemented the remaining six as part of its interim plan even though the Attorney General had made no substantive determination as to whether these districts had been precleared. This Court affirmed, 459 U.S. 961 (1982), even though the Attorney General ultimately interposed an objection to six of the unprecleared districts while the case was pending on appeal. *See Burton* v. *Hobbie*, No. 82-360, Jurisdictional Statement (U.S. Aug. 31, 1982).

Similarly, in *Terrazas* v. *Clements*, 537 F. Supp. at 537-40, the court adopted an interim plan that included districts to which the Attorney General had objected, on the grounds that otherwise the primary (which was two months away at the time of the decision) would be disrupted. Citing cases in which this Court had permitted elections to proceed using malapportioned districts in light of exigent circumstances, the *Terrazas* court reasoned that

> the same principle should be applicable to a plan as to which a Section 5 objection has been raised: in emergencies, a court should be permitted to proceed on the basis of such a plan or portions of such a

> plan if that is the only fair and equitable alternative to disruption of the election process.

*Id.* at 538.

The instant case presents precisely the sort of exigent circumstances that warrant the use of the Legislature's plan on an interim basis, even if it has not yet been precleared. The primary is scheduled for June 2, 1992, a mere ten weeks away. The last day for congressional candidates to file is April 3.[13] Given these imminent deadlines, and the importance of holding timely elections, there was ample justification for implementing the Legislature's plan on an interim basis. *See Wells* v. *Rockefeller*, 394 U.S. 542, 547 (1969) ("[s]ince the 1968 primary election was only three months away . . . we cannot say that there was error in permitting the 1968 election to proceed under the plan despite its constitutional infirmities"); *Burton* v. *Hobbie*, 543 F. Supp. at 236, 239 (with primary scheduled for September 7, 1982, two and one-half months away, court found that "severe time restraints" existed warranting interim relief).[14]

Though the three-judge court acknowledged these exigent circumstances (Appendix at 141a, 151a), it ignored this

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[13] The Alabama Legislature recently passed a bill extending the filing deadline until May 3, 1992. Pursuant to Alabama law, the Governor has sent the bill back to the Legislature, with a proposed modification that would extend the deadline only until April 23. The Legislature is expected to reject this modification. The legislation will then be submitted for preclearance on an expedited basis. Even assuming this legislation is quickly precleared, however, there will still be exigent circumstances, *i.e.*, the June 2 primary.

[14] Even in *Clark* v. *Roemer*, 111 S. Ct. 2096 (1991), this Court made clear that exigent circumstances may sometimes warrant the use of unprecleared districts. In that case, however, the Court found that no such circumstances existed where the State attempted to hold elections in districts to which the Attorney General had objected over two years previously. In contrast, as discussed above, in this case the Legislature has diligently sought to comply with all applicable legal requirements.

established line of cases and consequently failed to adhere to its duty to defer to the express policies and preferences of the Alabama Legislature. To do so, the lower court should have used the Legislature's plan as its starting point. The court should have then analyzed the substantive merits of the legislative plan and modified it only to the extent "necessary to cure any constitutional or statutory defect." *See Upham*, 456 U.S. at 43.[15] Absent a finding that the Alabama Legislature's plan did not comport with applicable substantive legal standards, the court was obligated to use the legislative plan as its interim plan. *Id.*[16]

This is not to say that the three-judge court had to make a substantive determination as to whether the Legislature's plan merited preclearance. Only the Attorney General or the three-judge court in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia has the authority to make such a determination. Rather, in designing a plan in response to the exigent circumstances caused by the impending primary, the court should have respected the principles guaranteed under Section 5 by "devis[ing] a plan that has neither a racially discrimi-

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[15] In *Upham*, the district court fashioned an interim plan that redrew not only two districts in South Texas to which the Attorney General had objected but also four other districts in Dallas County to which no objection had been entered. This Court reversed, holding that the District Court should have modified the state plan only to the extent necessary to remedy the Attorney General's objection. 456 U.S. at 43.

[16] The analysis did not have to be lengthy or detailed, given the facts of this case. The Legislature's plan, like the other plans before the three-judge court, created a 65% black district. Thus, the Legislature's plan was certainly no less racially fair than any of the other plans before the court, including the plan the court adopted. Indeed, as discussed above, the Legislature's plan actually gives the black community a better chance of electing a candidate of its choice than the court's plan, because the Legislature's plan makes the predominantly minority district an open one, while the court's plan places a white incumbent in its minority district.

natory purpose nor such an effect." *Terrazas*, 537 F. Supp. at 537.

In light of the three-judge court's clear abdication of its duty to defer to legislative policy regarding the reapportionment of Alabama's congressional districts, this Court should vacate the court's order requiring the use of the court-drawn plan for the 1992 Alabama congressional elections and remand this case to the three-judge court with instructions to adopt the legislative plan for interim use in the 1992 elections.

## CONCLUSION

The district court's March 9, 1992 Order imposes a plan for Alabama's congressional districts on the citizens of that State that does not reflect the will of the Legislature. It thus deprives the citizens of the State of Alabama of a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and prior decisions of this Court. If forced to elect representatives using the three-judge court's plan, these citizens will lose irretrievably their right to elect representatives from legislatively drawn districts during the upcoming election cycle.

The court below expressly stated that it adopted its interim plan based on an erroneous belief that the court could not consider the Legislature's plan because it had not been precleared. As discussed above, the court's analysis is without merit since it is in direct contradiction to this Court's controlling precedents. Moreover, the three-judge court did not identify any constitutional or statutory deficiencies in the Legislature's plan that would prevent its implementation. Given the magnitude of the Legislature's interests in redistricting, and the three-judge court's disregard for those interests when it refused to adopt the Legislature's congressional plan, there can be little doubt that Alabama and its citizens will suffer irreparable harm unless the final judgment of that court is reversed.

For the reasons discussed above, Secretary Camp respectfully requests that this Court note probable jurisdiction, consider Secretary Camp's appeal on the merits, summarily reverse the final judgment of the three-judge court, and remand the case to that court with instructions to adopt the Legislature's plan as the interim plan for the 1992 congressional elections.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: March 24, 1992

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAR 24 1992
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

No. 91-1553

IN THE
# Supreme Court of the United States
OCTOBER TERM, 1991

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BILLY JOE CAMP,
*Appellant,*
v.
PAUL CHARLES WESCH,
*Appellee.*

---

**Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama**

---

## APPENDIX TO JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

---

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787
(Three Judge Court)

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,

*Plaintiff*,

vs.

GUY HUNT, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and TOM TURNER,

*Defendants.*

---

## NOTICE OF APPEAL

[Filed Mar. 13, 1992]

COMES NOW defendant Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, and gives notice that pursuant to 28 U.S.C.S. § 1253 he is appealing the Court's final judgment in this case, dated March 9, 1992, and the Court's order, dated March 9, 1992, denying defendant Camp's Motion to Adopt State of Alabama's Congressional Redistricting Plan to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Respectfully submitted this 13th day of March, 1992.

JAMES H. EVANS
Attorney General

/s/ Marc Givhan
MARC GIVHAN (GIVHR 4774)
Assistant Attorney General

/s/ Mort P. Ames
MORT P. AMES (AMESM 7570)
Deputy Attorney General

Two of the Attorneys for
Defendant Camp

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this 13th day of March, 1992, served a copy of the foregoing on all parties of record by mailing a copy of same by United States Mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

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Honorable Otha Lee Biggs
Probate Judge
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Monroe County Courthouse
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Honorable Jerry Bogan
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Honorable Clarence Watters
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Probate Court of Clarke County
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,
*Plaintiff,*

MICHAEL FIGURES, *et al.*,
*Intervenor-Plaintiffs,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, JAMES H. EVANS, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and TOM TURNER,
*Defendants.*

---

# FINAL JUDGMENT

[Filed Mar. 9, 1992]

Before COX, Circuit Judge, HAND, Senior District Judge, and ALBRITTON, District Judge.

## BY THE COURT

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed as follows:

1. It is declared that Ala. Code § 17-20-1 (1987), as it read prior to its amendment in 1992, if applied to congressional elections in 1992, violates Art. I, § 2 of the United States Constitution.

2. The defendants, individually, and their successors, agents, employees, attorneys, and those persons otherwise

acting in concert or in participation with them who receive actual notice of this order, are ENJOINED from:

(a) conducting congressional elections in the State of Alabama under the districting plan heretofore established by Ala. Code § 17-20-1 (1987) as that section read prior to its 1992 amendment;

(b) failing to conduct congressional elections in 1992 in accordance with a redistricting plan adopted by this court and called "The 1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan," which is verbally described in Appendix A to this order. Appendix B to this order is a map depicting the plan. (The map is appended simply to illustrate the plan, and Appendix A shall control in the event of any conflict between it and Appendix B). Provided, however, that the injunction contained in this paragraph (b) shall not be effective if the Alabama Legislature duly enacts a redistricting plan for the conduct of congressional elections in 1992 and has the same precleared no later than 12:00 noon, Central Time, March 27, 1992; and

(c) failing to conduct congressional elections in calendar years after 1992 in accordance with the 1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan described in paragraph (b) above. Provided, however, that the injunction contained in this paragraph (c) shall not be effective in the event the Alabama Legislature duly enacts a redistricting plan and has the same precleared in accordance with federal law in time for congressional elections to proceed without delay under then applicable state and federal law.

All the judges concur.

# APPENDIX A

## "Units Assigned to a District"

The following description lists the census geographical units (as contained within the State computer's reapportionment data base) composing each congressional district. When a county is entirely within a congressional district the county and its population are listed as a single line. For the seven counties split by congressional district lines, the county name is listed without population figures and subsequent lines give voting precincts and population figures for each precinct in that county. For the ten voting precincts split by congressional district lines, the name of the precinct is listed without population figures, followed by lines listing the census tract, the census block group number, and then the census block within each tract and block group, with population figures. Lines at the end of each block group, tract, precinct, or county listing give summary population totals for that unit in the particular congressional district.

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 1
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baldwin County | 98,280 | 84,565 | 12,640 | 630 | 221 | 224 |
| | 100.00% | 86.04% | 12.86% | 0.64% | 0.22% | 0.23% |
| Clarke County | | | | | | |
| Carlton/Gainestown/Choctaw | 2,018 | 319 | 1,694 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 15.81% | 83.94% | 0.05% | 0.15% | 0.05% |
| Jackson | 3,606 | 1,567 | 2,025 | 13 | 0 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 43.46% | 56.16% | 0.36% | 0.00% | 0.03% |
| Walker Springs | 586 | 263 | 319 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 44.88% | 54.44% | 0.68% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Allen | 391 | 22 | 369 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 5.63% | 94.37% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| McVay/Parkertown/Jackson | 4,405 | 3,580 | 807 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 81.27% | 18.32% | 0.14% | 0.20% | 0.07% |
| Salitpa | | | | | | |
| Tract 9579 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 114 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.0% | 0.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 115 | 103 | 63 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 61.17% | 38.83% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 116 | 23 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 30.43% | 69.57% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 117 | 52 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 119 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 1
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Block Group 1 | 294 | 165 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 56.12% | 43.88% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 8 | | | | | | |
| Block 801 | 25 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 88.00% | 12.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 802 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 803 | 27 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 804 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 899D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 899E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 8 | 52 | 22 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 42.31% | 57.69% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Tract 9579 | 346 | 187 | 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 54.05% | 45.95% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Salitpa | 346 | 187 | 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 54.05% | 45.95% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winn/Zimco | | | | | | |
| Tract 9577 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 231 | 58 | 13 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 22.41% | 77.59% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 232 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Water block 299A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 2 | 59 | 13 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 22.03% | 77.97% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Tract 9577 | 59 | 13 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 22.03% | 77.97% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Tract 9578 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 6 | | | | | | |
| Block 612 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Block Group 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 7 | | | | | | |
| Block 707 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 37.50% | 62.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 708 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 7 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 37.50% | 62.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 1
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Tract 9578 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 52.38% | 47.62% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Tract 9579 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 102 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 66.67% | 33.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 107 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 123 | 59 | 20 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 33.90% | 64.41% | 1.69% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 124 | 167 | 45 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 26.95% | 73.05% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 126 | 156 | 11 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 7.05% | 92.95% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 127 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 130 | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 131 | 7<br>100.00% | 3<br>42.86% | 4<br>57.14% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 133 | 5<br>100.00% | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 134 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 135 | 59<br>100.00% | 26<br>44.07% | 33<br>55.93% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 136 | 25<br>100.00% | 18<br>72.00% | 7<br>28.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Water block 199H | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 1 | 500<br>100.00% | 144<br>28.80% | 355<br>71.00% | 1<br>0.20% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 9579 | 500<br>100.00% | 144<br>28.80% | 355<br>71.00% | 1<br>0.20% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Winn/Zimco | 580<br>100.00% | 168<br>28.97% | 411<br>70.86% | 1<br>0.17% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Grove Hill/Whatley/Greenwood/Hellw | 3,835<br>100.00% | 2,408<br>62.79% | 1,421<br>37.05% | 3<br>0.08% | 3<br>0.08% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 1
Total Populations, All Ages

**Plan type: Congressional Districts**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grove Hill City Hall | 1,551 | 976 | 560 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 62.93% | 36.11% | 0.45% | 0.52% | 0.00% |
| New Prospect/Chilton | 274 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Liberty | 269 | 256 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 95.17% | 4.83% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Basni | 403 | 338 | 61 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 83.87% | 15.14% | 0.00% | 0.25% | 0.74% |
| Thomasville | 5,859 | 3,787 | 2,056 | 9 | 7 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 64.64% | 35.09% | 0.15% | 0.12% | 0.00% |
| Total Clarke County | 24,123 | 14,145 | 9,895 | 44 | 31 | 8 |
| | 100.00% | 58.64% | 41.02% | 0.18% | 0.13% | 0.03% |
| Escambia County | 35,518 | 24,326 | 10,046 | 1,047 | 58 | 41 |
| | 100.00% | 68.49% | 28.28% | 2.95% | 0.16% | 0.12% |
| Mobile County | 378,643 | 254,853 | 117,872 | 1,940 | 3,398 | 580 |
| | 100.00% | 67.31% | 31.13% | 0.51% | 0.90% | 0.15% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monroe County | 23,968 | 14,320 | 9,372 | 215 | 54 | 7 |
| | 100.00% | 59.75% | 39.10% | 0.90% | 0.23% | 0.03% |
| Washington County | 16,694 | 10,984 | 4,623 | 1,068 | 14 | 5 |
| | 100.00% | 65.80% | 27.69% | 6.40% | 0.08% | 0.03% |
| Total District 1 | 577,226 | 403,193 | 164,448 | 4,944 | 3,776 | 865 |
| | 100.00% | 69.85% | 28.49% | 0.86% | 0.65% | 0.15% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 2
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Autauga County | 34,222 | 27,144 | 6,845 | 71 | 120 | 42 |
| | 100.00% | 79.32% | 20.00% | 0.21% | 0.35% | 0.12% |
| Barbour County | 25,417 | 14,118 | 11,194 | 46 | 44 | 15 |
| | 100.00% | 55.55% | 44.04% | 0.18% | 0.17% | 0.06% |
| Bullock County | 11,042 | 3,036 | 7,986 | 8 | 10 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 27.50% | 72.32% | 0.07% | 0.09% | 0.02% |
| Butler County | 21,892 | 13,049 | 8,798 | 24 | 19 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 59.61% | 40.19% | 0.11% | 0.09% | 0.01% |
| Coffee County | 40,240 | 32,702 | 6,917 | 163 | 317 | 141 |
| | 100.00% | 81.27% | 17.19% | 0.41% | 0.79% | 0.35% |
| Conecuh County | 14,054 | 8,063 | 5,925 | 43 | 13 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 57.37% | 42.16% | 0.31% | 0.09% | 0.07% |
| Covington County | 36,478 | 31,551 | 4,777 | 72 | 48 | 30 |
| | 100.00% | 86.49% | 13.10% | 0.20% | 0.13% | 0.08% |
| Crenshaw County | 13,635 | 10,048 | 3,544 | 27 | 11 | 5 |
| | 100.00% | 73.69% | 25.99% | 0.20% | 0.08% | 0.04% |
| Dale County | 49,633 | 39,365 | 8,847 | 239 | 731 | 451 |
| | 100.00% | 79.31% | 17.82% | 0.48% | 1.47% | 0.91% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elmore County | 49,210 | 37,850 | 11,039 | 137 | 129 | 55 |
| | 100.00% | 76.92% | 22.43% | 0.28% | 0.26% | 0.11% |
| Geneva County | 23,647 | 20,682 | 2,824 | 93 | 15 | 33 |
| | 100.00% | 87.46% | 11.94% | 0.39% | 0.06% | 0.14% |
| Henry County | 15,374 | 9,918 | 5,395 | 31 | 6 | 24 |
| | 100.00% | 64.51% | 35.09% | 0.20% | 0.04% | 0.16% |
| Houston County | 81,331 | 61,513 | 18,954 | 287 | 470 | 107 |
| | 100.00% | 75.63% | 23.30% | 0.35% | 0.58% | 0.13% |
| Montgomery County | | | | | | |
| Cloverdale Community Center | 7,177 | 6,644 | 489 | 13 | 25 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 92.57% | 6.81% | 0.18% | 0.35% | 0.08% |
| Normandale Library | | | | | | |
| Tract 0020 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 301 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 302 | 48 | 42 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 87.50% | 12.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 303 | 103 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 304 | 47 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 305 | 56 | 48 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 85.71% | 14.29% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 2**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

**Plan type: Congressional Districts**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 306 | 89 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 98.88% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.12% |
| Block 307 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 308 | 96 | 81 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 84.38% | 13.54% | 0.00% | 2.08% | 0.00% |
| Block 309 | 33 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 96.97% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 3.03% | 0.00% |
| Block 310 | 46 | 43 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 93.48% | 6.52% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 311 | 281 | 269 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 95.73% | 1.07% | 0.00% | 3.20% | 0.00% |
| Block 313 | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 314 | 44 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 315 | 266 | 153 | 107 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 57.52% | 40.23% | 0.00% | 2.26% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Block Group 3 | 1,225 | 1,066 | 140 | 0 | 18 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 87.02% | 11.43% | 0.00% | 1.47% | 0.08% |
| Total Tract 0020 | 1,225 | 1,066 | 140 | 0 | 18 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 87.02% | 11.43% | 0.00% | 1.47% | 0.08% |
| Tract 0021 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 101 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 102 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 103 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 104 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 105 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 106 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 107 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 108 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 109 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 2**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 110 | 19<br>100.00% | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 111 | 29<br>100.00% | 29<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 112 | 19<br>100.00% | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 113 | 17<br>100.00% | 17<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 114 | 19<br>100.00% | 15<br>78.95% | 4<br>21.05% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 115 | 55<br>100.00% | 52<br>94.55% | 3<br>5.45% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 116 | 54<br>100.00% | 54<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 117 | 28<br>100.00% | 28<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 118 | 50<br>100.00% | 50<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 119 | 59<br>100.00% | 58<br>98.31% | 1<br>1.69% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 120 | 58<br>100.00% | 54<br>93.10% | 4<br>6.90% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 1 | 714<br>100.00% | 702<br>98.32% | 12<br>1.68% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 201 | 7<br>100.00% | 6<br>85.71% | 1<br>14.29% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 202 | 16<br>100.00% | 16<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 203 | 44<br>100.00% | 43<br>97.73% | 1<br>2.27% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 204 | 63<br>100.00% | 48<br>76.19% | 15<br>23.81% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 205 | 36<br>100.00% | 34<br>94.44% | 2<br>5.56% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 206 | 91<br>100.00% | 58<br>63.74% | 33<br>36.26% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 207 | 70<br>100.00% | 56<br>80.00% | 14<br>20.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 208 | 52<br>100.00% | 52<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 209 | 68<br>100.00% | 63<br>92.65% | 5<br>7.35% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 2**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 210 | 85 | 72 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 84.71% | 15.29% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 211 | 73 | 63 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 86.30% | 13.70% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 212 | 52 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 213 | 35 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 94.29% | 5.71% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 214 | 74 | 59 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 79.73% | 20.27% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 215 | 76 | 59 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 77.63% | 22.37% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 2 | 842 | 714 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 84.80% | 15.20% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 301 | 32 | 20 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 62.50% | 37.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 302 | 64 | 39 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 60.94% | 37.50% | 0.00% | 1.56% | 0.00% |
| Block 303 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 308 | 51 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 82.35% | 15.69% | 0.00% | 1.96% | 0.00% |
| Block 310 | 24 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 91.67% | 8.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 311 | 77 | 62 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 80.52% | 19.48% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 312 | 37 | 29 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 78.38% | 21.62% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 313 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 86.36% | 13.64% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 314 | 98 | 68 | 26 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 69.39% | 26.53% | 0.00% | 4.08% | 0.00% |
| Block 315 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 316 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 317 | 43 | 35 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 81.40% | 18.60% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 318 | 63 | 57 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 90.48% | 9.52% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 2**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

**Plan type: Congressional Districts**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 319 | 51 | 36 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 70.59% | 29.41% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Block Group 3 | 562 | 429 | 127 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 76.33% | 22.60% | 0.00% | 1.07% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 4 | | | | | | |
| Block 401 | 102 | 68 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 66.67% | 33.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 402 | 64 | 62 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 96.88% | 3.13% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 403 | 56 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 404 | 55 | 52 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 94.55% | 5.45% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 405 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 406 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 407 | 72<br>100.00% | 52<br>72.22% | 19<br>26.39% | 1<br>1.39% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 408 | 21<br>100.00% | 12<br>57.14% | 9<br>42.86% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 409 | 53<br>100.00% | 41<br>77.36% | 12<br>22.64% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 410 | 38<br>100.00% | 38<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 411 | 51<br>100.00% | 38<br>74.51% | 13<br>25.49% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 412 | 43<br>100.00% | 36<br>83.72% | 7<br>16.28% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 413 | 36<br>100.00% | 15<br>41.67% | 21<br>58.33% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 414 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 415 | 26<br>100.00% | 17<br>65.38% | 9<br>34.62% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 416 | 26<br>100.00% | 24<br>92.31% | 2<br>7.69% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 417 | 54<br>100.00% | 27<br>50.00% | 27<br>50.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 418 | 89<br>100.00% | 74<br>83.15% | 13<br>14.61% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 2<br>2.25% |
| Block 419 | 66<br>100.00% | 62<br>93.94% | 4<br>6.06% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 2
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 420 | 47 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 421 | 62 | 51 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 82.26% | 17.74% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 422 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 423 | 47 | 30 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 63.83% | 36.17% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 424 | 76 | 43 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 56.58% | 43.42% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 425 | 44 | 40 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 90.91% | 9.09% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 426 | 57 | 33 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 57.89% | 42.11% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Block Group 4 | 1,249 | 982 | 264 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 78.62% | 21.14% | 0.08% | 0.00% | 0.16% |
| Total Tract 0021 | 3,367 | 2,827 | 531 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 83.96% | 15.77% | 0.03% | 0.18% | 0.06% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tract 0022 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 101 | 150 | 27 | 122 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 18.00% | 81.33% | 0.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 102 | 176 | 62 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 35.23% | 64.77% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 103 | 32 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 75.00% | 25.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 104 | 61 | 36 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 59.02% | 40.98% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 105 | 61 | 21 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 34.43% | 65.57% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 106 | 78 | 20 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 25.64% | 74.36% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 107 | 91 | 45 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 49.45% | 50.55% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 108 | 33 | 7 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 21.21% | 78.79% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 109 | 48 | 25 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 52.08% | 47.92% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 110 | 53 | 24 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 45.28% | 54.72% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 111 | 98 | 51 | 46 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 52.04% | 46.94% | 1.02% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 2
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Block Group 1 | 881 | 342 | 537 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 38.82% | 60.95% | 0.23% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 201 | 75 | 36 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 48.00% | 52.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 202 | 40 | 13 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 32.50% | 67.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 203 | 56 | 32 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 57.14% | 42.86% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 204 | 474 | 24 | 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 5.06% | 94.94% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Block Group 2 | 645 | 105 | 540 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 16.28% | 83.72% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 304 | 50 | 27 | 21 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 54.00% | 42.00% | 0.00% | 4.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 305 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.00% | 84.62% | 15.38% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 306 | 46<br>100.00% | 9<br>19.57% | 36<br>78.26% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>2.17% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 310 | 59<br>100.00% | 23<br>38.98% | 35<br>59.32% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>1.69% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 312 | 480<br>100.00% | 224<br>46.67% | 255<br>53.13% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.21% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 3 | 648<br>100.00% | 283<br>43.67% | 358<br>55.25% | 2<br>0.31% | 5<br>0.77% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 0022 | 2,174<br>100.00% | 730<br>33.58% | 1,435<br>66.01% | 4<br>0.18% | 5<br>0.23% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Normandale Library | 6,766<br>100.00% | 4,623<br>68.33% | 2,106<br>31.13% | 5<br>0.07% | 29<br>0.43% | 3<br>0.04% |
| Highland Ave Elementary | 2,399<br>100.00% | 2,221<br>92.58% | 160<br>6.67% | 1<br>0.04% | 10<br>0.42% | 7<br>0.29% |
| Vaughn Road Elementary | 8,051<br>100.00% | 7,524<br>93.45% | 417<br>5.18% | 22<br>0.27% | 79<br>0.98% | 9<br>0.11% |
| Southeast YMCA | 5,843<br>100.00% | 5,660<br>96.87% | 151<br>2.58% | 2<br>0.03% | 28<br>0.48% | 2<br>0.03% |
| Aldersgate United Methodist | 6,572<br>100.00% | 5,733<br>87.23% | 711<br>10.82% | 14<br>0.21% | 97<br>1.48% | 17<br>0.26% |
| John Patterson Trade School | 7,780<br>100.00% | 3,614<br>46.45% | 4,066<br>52.26% | 7<br>0.09% | 81<br>1.04% | 12<br>0.15% |
| Peterson Elementary | 4,217<br>100.00% | 2,172<br>51.51% | 1,888<br>44.77% | 12<br>0.28% | 64<br>1.52% | 81<br>1.92% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 2
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capitol Heights Community Center | 7,012<br>100.00% | 5,577<br>79.54% | 1,295<br>18.47% | 28<br>0.40% | 99<br>1.41% | 13<br>0.19% |
| Highland Gardens Community Center | 5,337<br>100.00% | 4,945<br>92.66% | 305<br>5.71% | 32<br>0.60% | 46<br>0.86% | 9<br>0.17% |
| Library-Coliseum Branch | 4,424<br>100.00% | 4,324<br>97.74% | 58<br>1.31% | 9<br>0.20% | 33<br>0.75% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Lagoon Park Fire Station | 7,181<br>100.00% | 6,584<br>91.69% | 445<br>6.20% | 17<br>0.24% | 107<br>1.49% | 28<br>0.39% |
| Flowers Elementary | 6,575<br>100.00% | 6,215<br>94.52% | 331<br>5.03% | 12<br>0.18% | 13<br>0.20% | 4<br>0.06% |
| Goodwyn Community Center | 6,085<br>100.00% | 5,844<br>96.04% | 172<br>2.83% | 7<br>0.12% | 51<br>0.84% | 11<br>0.18% |
| Alcazar Shrine Temple | 3,262<br>100.00% | 2,535<br>77.71% | 667<br>20.45% | 2<br>0.06% | 47<br>1.44% | 11<br>0.34% |
| Wares Ferry Road Elementary | 3,175<br>100.00% | 2,596<br>81.76% | 502<br>15.81% | 10<br>0.31% | 57<br>1.80% | 10<br>0.31% |
| Jim Walters Homes | 1,597<br>100.00% | 1,017<br>63.68% | 558<br>34.94% | 10<br>0.63% | 2<br>0.13% | 10<br>0.63% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seth Johnson Elementary | 6,109<br>100.00% | 4,489<br>73.48% | 1,500<br>24.55% | 13<br>0.21% | 74<br>1.21% | 33<br>0.54% |
| Peter Crump Elementary | 3,899<br>100.00% | 2,125<br>54.50% | 1,712<br>43.91% | 12<br>0.31% | 44<br>1.13% | 6<br>0.15% |
| Pinedale Community Center | 8,212<br>100.00% | 4,525<br>55.10% | 3,625<br>44.14% | 11<br>0.13% | 37<br>0.45% | 14<br>0.17% |
| Auburn University at Montgomery | 6,135<br>100.00% | 5,151<br>83.96% | 793<br>12.93% | 7<br>0.11% | 169<br>2.75% | 15<br>0.24% |
| Woodmere Information Center | 4,986<br>100.00% | 4,502<br>90.29% | 367<br>7.36% | 21<br>0.42% | 83<br>1.66% | 13<br>0.26% |
| Eastdale Baptist Church | 2,540<br>100.00% | 2,199<br>86.57% | 249<br>9.80% | 8<br>0.31% | 67<br>2.64% | 17<br>0.67% |
| George Washington Junior High | 3,942<br>100.00% | 1,339<br>33.97% | 2,564<br>65.04% | 19<br>0.48% | 18<br>0.46% | 2<br>0.05% |
| Pike Road Library | 852<br>100.00% | 510<br>59.86% | 342<br>40.14% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Chesser Community Center | 1,340<br>100.00% | 946<br>70.60% | 388<br>28.96% | 6<br>0.45% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Alabama National Bank-Ramer | | | | | | |
| Tract 0058 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 2<br>Block 205 | 4<br>100.00% | 3<br>75.00% | 1<br>25.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 2 | 4<br>100.00% | 3<br>75.00% | 1<br>25.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 2**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 323 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Block Group 3 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Tract 0058 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 92.31% | 7.69% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Alabama National Bank-Ramer | 13 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 92.31% | 7.69% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| County Bridge Maintenance | 1,080 | 647 | 433 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 59.91% | 40.09% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Sikes & Kohn Country Mall | 896 | 513 | 377 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 57.25% | 42.08% | 0.56% | 0.11% | 0.00% |
| Total Montgomery County | 133,457 | 104,786 | 26,672 | 305 | 1,361 | 333 |
| | 100.00% | 78.52% | 19.99% | 0.23% | 1.02% | 0.25% |
| Pike County | 27,595 | 17,814 | 9,548 | 146 | 68 | 19 |
| | 100.00% | 64.56% | 34.60% | 0.53% | 0.25% | 0.07% |
| Total District 2 | 577,227 | 431,639 | 139,265 | 1,692 | 3,362 | 1,269 |
| | 100.00% | 74.78% | 24.13% | 0.29% | 0.58% | 0.22% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 3**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bibb County | | | | | | |
| Greenpond | 1,980 | 1,907 | 66 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| | 100.00% | 96.31% | 3.33% | 0.15% | 0.00% | 0.20% |
| Cedar Grove | 802 | 699 | 98 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 87.16% | 12.22% | 0.50% | 0.12% | 0.00% |
| Pondville | 489 | 430 | 58 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 87.93% | 11.86% | 0.20% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Brent-South | 3,064 | 1,589 | 1,467 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 51.86% | 47.88% | 0.07% | 0.00% | 0.20% |
| Centreville | 2,116 | 1,681 | 433 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 79.44% | 20.46% | 0.05% | 0.05% | 0.00% |
| Randolph | 784 | 650 | 134 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 82.91% | 17.09% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Riverbend | 288 | 288 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 3
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Blockton-West Tract 9513 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 306B | 77<br>100.00% | 66<br>85.71% | 11<br>14.29% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 306D | 93<br>100.00% | 89<br>95.70% | 3<br>3.23% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>1.08% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 308D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 327 | 33<br>100.00% | 7<br>21.21% | 26<br>78.79% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 328 | 9<br>100.00% | 9<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 329 | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 330 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 331 | 6<br>100.00% | 1<br>16.67% | 5<br>83.33% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 332 | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 333 | 2<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 2<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 334B | 158<br>100.00% | 153<br>96.84% | 5<br>3.16% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 337 | 5<br>100.00% | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 338 | 39<br>100.00% | 39<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 339 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 340 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 341 | 20<br>100.00% | 20<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 342 | 9<br>100.00% | 9<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 343 | 53<br>100.00% | 53<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Water block 399D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399H | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 3
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water block 399J | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 3 | 512 | 451 | 60 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 88.09% | 11.72% | 0.00% | 0.20% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 4 | | | | | | |
| Block 408A | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 408B | 47 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 409 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 410 | 54 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 411 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 412 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 413A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 413B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 414 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 423 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 424 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 429 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 430 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 431 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 499B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 499R | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 499T | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 499U | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 499V | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 4 | 151 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 5 | | | | | | |
| Block 520 | 66 | 36 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 54.55% | 45.45% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 521 | 46 | 40 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 86.96% | 13.04% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 522A | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 3**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 522B | 102 | 59 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 57.84% | 42.16% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 523 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 524 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 525 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 526 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 90.00% | 0.00% | 10.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 527 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 528 | 82 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 529 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 549 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 550 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 551 | 19<br>100.00% | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Water block 599J | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 599K | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 5 | 428<br>100.00% | 348<br>81.31% | 79<br>18.46% | 1<br>0.23% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 9513 | 1,091<br>100.00% | 950<br>87.08% | 139<br>12.74% | 1<br>0.09% | 1<br>0.09% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total West Blockton-West | 1,091<br>100.00% | 950<br>87.08% | 139<br>12.74% | 1<br>0.09% | 1<br>0.09% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Eoline | 616<br>100.00% | 523<br>84.90% | 93<br>15.10% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Brent-North | 1,224<br>100.00% | 1,065<br>87.01% | 152<br>12.42% | 0<br>0.00% | 7<br>0.57% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Harrisburg | 410<br>100.00% | 207<br>50.49% | 203<br>49.51% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Tabernacle | 193<br>100.00% | 189<br>97.93% | 4<br>2.07% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Bibb County | 13,057<br>100.00% | 10,178<br>77.95% | 2,847<br>21.80% | 12<br>0.09% | 10<br>0.08% | 10<br>0.08% |
| Calhoun County | 116,034<br>100.00% | 92,873<br>80.04% | 21,578<br>18.60% | 296<br>0.26% | 869<br>0.75% | 418<br>0.36% |
| Chambers County | 36,876<br>100.00% | 23,575<br>69.93% | 13,221<br>35.85% | 41<br>0.11% | 13<br>0.04% | 26<br>0.07% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 3
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chilton County | 32,458<br>100.00% | 28,647<br>88.26% | 3,674<br>11.32% | 63<br>0.19% | 38<br>0.12% | 36<br>0.11% |
| Clay County | 13,252<br>100.00% | 11,044<br>83.34% | 2,166<br>16.34% | 23<br>0.17% | 13<br>0.10% | 6<br>0.05% |
| Cleburne County | 12,730<br>100.00% | 12,084<br>94.93% | 587<br>4.61% | 20<br>0.16% | 13<br>0.10% | 26<br>0.20% |
| Coosa County | 11,063<br>100.00% | 7,242<br>65.46% | 3,782<br>34.19% | 34<br>0.31% | 4<br>0.04% | 1<br>0.01% |
| Lee County | 87,146<br>100.00% | 64,889<br>74.46% | 20,407<br>23.42% | 132<br>0.15% | 1,584<br>1.82% | 134<br>0.15% |
| Macon County | 24,928<br>100.00% | 3,443<br>13.81% | 21,340<br>85.61% | 24<br>0.10% | 99<br>0.40% | 22<br>0.09% |
| Randolph County | 19,881<br>100.00% | 15,138<br>76.14% | 4,686<br>23.57% | 29<br>0.15% | 21<br>0.11% | 7<br>0.04% |
| Russell County | 46,860<br>100.00% | 28,473<br>60.76% | 18,088<br>38.60% | 90<br>0.19% | 117<br>0.25% | 92<br>0.20% |
| St. Clair County | 50,009<br>100.00% | 45,138<br>90.26% | 4,561<br>9.12% | 136<br>0.27% | 77<br>0.15% | 97<br>0.19% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Talladega County | 74,107<br>100.00% | 50,970<br>68.78% | 22,773<br>30.73% | 174<br>0.23% | 113<br>0.15% | 77<br>0.10% |
| Tallapoosa County | 38,826<br>100.00% | 28,493<br>73.39% | 10,212<br>26.30% | 62<br>0.16% | 37<br>0.10% | 22<br>0.06% |
| Total District 3 | 577,227<br>100.00% | 422,187<br>73.14% | 149,922<br>25.97% | 1,136<br>0.20% | 3,008<br>0.52% | 974<br>0.17% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 4
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blount County | 39,248 | 38,397 | 521 | 133 | 33 | 164 |
| | 100.00% | 97.83% | 1.33% | 0.34% | 0.08% | 0.42% |
| Cherokee County | 19,543 | 18,154 | 1,291 | 51 | 24 | 23 |
| | 100.00% | 92.89% | 6.61% | 0.26% | 0.12% | 0.12% |
| Cullman County | 67,613 | 66,744 | 560 | 134 | 117 | 58 |
| | 100.00% | 98.71% | 0.83% | 0.20% | 0.17% | 0.09% |
| DeKalb County | 54,651 | 52,980 | 1,028 | 481 | 77 | 85 |
| | 100.00% | 96.94% | 1.88% | 0.88% | 0.14% | 0.16% |
| Etowah County | 99,840 | 85,274 | 13,799 | 250 | 419 | 98 |
| | 100.00% | 85.41% | 13.82% | 0.25% | 0.42% | 0.10% |
| Fayette County | 17,962 | 15,717 | 2,190 | 9 | 19 | 27 |
| | 100.00% | 87.50% | 12.19% | 0.05% | 0.11% | 0.15% |
| Franklin County | 27,814 | 26,463 | 1,249 | 57 | 35 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 95.14% | 4.49% | 0.20% | 0.13% | 0.04% |
| Lamar County | 15,715 | 13,805 | 1,862 | 24 | 10 | 14 |
| | 100.00% | 87.85% | 11.85% | 0.15% | 0.06% | 0.09% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lawrence County** | | | | | | |
| **City Hall Precinct 1 Box 1** | | | | | | |
| **Tract 9791** | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 109 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 81.25% | 18.75% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 110A | 23 | 1 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 4.35% | 95.65% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 110B | 62 | 2 | 58 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 3.23% | 93.55% | 3.23% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 111A | 79 | 2 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 2.53% | 97.47% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 111B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 111C | 18 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 33.33% | 66.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 111D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 112A | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 112B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 113 | 50 | 0 | 46 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.00% | 92.00% | 8.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 114A | 107 | 18 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 16.82% | 83.18% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 114B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 4
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 115A | 21<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 21<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 115B | 26<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 26<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 116 | 48<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 48<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 118A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 118B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 119 | 45<br>100.00% | 42<br>93.33% | 0<br>0.00% | 2<br>4.44% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>2.22% |
| Block 120 | 1<br>100.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 123 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 135 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 83.33% | 16.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 136A | 47 | 5 | 38 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 10.64% | 80.85% | 8.51% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 136B | 25 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 28.00% | 72.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 153 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 154 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 77.27% | 22.73% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 155 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 156A | 97 | 6 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 6.19% | 93.81% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 156B | 56 | 2 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 3.57% | 96.43% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 4**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 158 | 12<br>100.00% | 12<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 159 | 11<br>100.00% | 11<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 160 | 16<br>100.00% | 11<br>68.75% | 1<br>6.25% | 4<br>25.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 161 | 29<br>100.00% | 8<br>27.59% | 21<br>72.41% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 162 | 28<br>100.00% | 9<br>32.14% | 19<br>67.86% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 165A | 8<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 8<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 165B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 169 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 173 | 36 | 25 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 69.44% | 27.78% | 2.78% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 176 | 38 | 14 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 36.84% | 52.63% | 10.53% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 178 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 182 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 1 | 1,013 | 288 | 703 | 21 | 0 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 28.43% | 69.40% | 2.07% | 0.00% | 0.10% |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 201 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 55.56% | 11.11% | 33.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 4**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 210 | 36<br>100.00% | 36<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 211 | 32<br>100.00% | 29<br>90.63% | 0<br>0.00% | 3<br>9.38% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 212 | 41<br>100.00% | 41<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 214 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 219 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 220 | 6<br>100.00% | 6<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 221 | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 223 | 53<br>100.00% | 2<br>3.77% | 51<br>96.23% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 224 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 227 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 228 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 229 | 22<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 22<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 230 | 26<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 24<br>92.31% | 2<br>7.69% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 231 | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 232 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 233 | 29<br>100.00% | 20<br>68.97% | 7<br>24.14% | 2<br>6.90% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 236 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 237 | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 4
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: **Congressional Districts**

| | Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 238 | | 30<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 30<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 239 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 240 | | 14<br>100.00% | 5<br>35.71% | 9<br>64.29% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 241 | | 2<br>100.00% | 2<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 242 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 243 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 244 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 245 | | 63<br>100.00% | 61<br>96.83% | 2<br>3.17% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 246 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 247 | | 15<br>100.00% | 13<br>86.67% | 2<br>13.33% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 252 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 273 | 5<br>100.00% | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 274 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 275 | 11<br>100.00% | 11<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 277 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 279 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 280 | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 281 | 2<br>100.00% | 2<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 282 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 283 | 12<br>100.00% | 1<br>8.33% | 11<br>91.67% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 284 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Water block 299A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 4
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water block 299E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 2 | 469<br>100.00% | 254<br>54.16% | 202<br>43.07% | 13<br>2.77% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 9791 | 1,482<br>100.00% | 542<br>36.57% | 905<br>61.07% | 34<br>2.29% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.07% |
| Total City Hall Precinct 1 Box 1 | 1,482<br>100.00% | 542<br>36.57% | 905<br>61.07% | 34<br>2.29% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.07% |
| Fish Pond Church Pct 1 Bx 2 | 426<br>100.00% | 214<br>50.23% | 186<br>43.66% | 26<br>6.10% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Masonic Hall Pct 6 Bx 1 | 978<br>100.00% | 730<br>74.64% | 208<br>21.27% | 39<br>3.99% | 1<br>0.10% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Donald Church Pct 7 Bx 1 | 797<br>100.00% | 665<br>83.44% | 79<br>9.91% | 52<br>6.52% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.13% |
| Flat Rock Community Center Pct 8 B | 285<br>100.00% | 258<br>90.53% | 0<br>0.00% | 27<br>9.47% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Masonic Hall Pct 8 Bx 3** | 352 | 305 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 86.65% | 0.00% | 13.35% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Mt Hope High School Pct 9 Bx 1** | 1,033 | 940 | 46 | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 91.00% | 4.45% | 4.55% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Terrys Tire Company Pct 9 Bx 2** | 732 | 628 | 56 | 47 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 85.79% | 7.65% | 6.42% | 0.14% | 0.00% |
| **Fire Station Pct 10 Bx 1** | 2,019 | 1,862 | 7 | 148 | 1 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 92.22% | 0.35% | 7.33% | 0.05% | 0.05% |
| **Morris Chapel Church Pct 11 Bx 1** | 2,212 | 2,026 | 4 | 180 | 1 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 91.59% | 0.18% | 8.14% | 0.05% | 0.05% |
| **Lanier Store Pct 11 Bx 2** | 783 | 697 | 3 | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 89.02% | 0.38% | 10.60% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Masonic Hall Pct 12 Bx 1** | 1,255 | 1,166 | 0 | 88 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 92.91% | 0.00% | 7.01% | 0.08% | 0.00% |
| **Fire Station Pct 13 Bx 1** | 1,490 | 1,321 | 0 | 169 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 88.66% | 0.00% | 11.34% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Old Midway Store Pct 14 Bx 1** | 630 | 588 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 93.33% | 0.00% | 6.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Hooper Building Pct 14 Bx 2** | 404 | 355 | 27 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 87.87% | 6.68% | 5.45% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Fellowship Hall Pct 15 Bx 1** | 1,035 | 972 | 7 | 55 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 93.91% | 0.68% | 5.31% | 0.10% | 0.00% |
| **Aycock Building Pct 16 Bx 1** | 1,123 | 1,051 | 1 | 69 | 2 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 93.59% | 0.09% | 6.14% | 0.18% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 4**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Liberty Church Pct 17 Bx 1 | 367<br>100.00% | 355<br>96.73% | 0<br>0.00% | 12<br>3.27% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Fire Station Pct 18 Bx 1 | 836<br>100.00% | 731<br>87.44% | 12<br>1.44% | 93<br>11.12% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Armory Pct 19 Bx 1 | 1,727<br>100.00% | 1,553<br>89.92% | 113<br>6.54% | 61<br>3.53% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Fairfield Church Pct 19 Bx 2 | 152<br>100.00% | 128<br>84.21% | 0<br>0.00% | 21<br>13.82% | 3<br>1.97% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Pleasant Grove Church Pct 20 Bx 1 | 246<br>100.00% | 229<br>93.09% | 11<br>4.47% | 6<br>2.44% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Tab Scott Building Pct 21 Bx 1 | 863<br>100.00% | 578<br>66.98% | 209<br>24.22% | 76<br>8.81% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| High School Pct 21 Bx 2 | 795<br>100.00% | 638<br>80.25% | 9<br>1.13% | 147<br>18.49% | 1<br>0.13% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Lindsey Hall Church Pct 22 Bx 1 | 94<br>100.00% | 91<br>96.81% | 0<br>0.00% | 3<br>3.19% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Piney Grove Church Pct 22 Bx 2 | 169<br>100.00% | 154<br>91.12% | 0<br>0.00% | 15<br>8.88% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gillespie Store Pct 23 Bx 1 | 280<br>100.00% | 266<br>95.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 14<br>5.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Pinhook Community Center Pct 23 Bx | 252<br>100.00% | 200<br>79.37% | 11<br>4.37% | 41<br>16.27% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| City Hall Pct 24 Bx 1 | 515<br>100.00% | 460<br>89.32% | 0<br>0.00% | 54<br>10.49% | 1<br>0.19% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Mt Moriah Church Pct 24 Bx 2 | 330<br>100.00% | 290<br>87.88% | 12<br>3.64% | 28<br>8.48% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Board of Education Pct 25 Bx 1 | 2,409<br>100.00% | 1,996<br>82.86% | 218<br>9.05% | 193<br>8.01% | 0<br>0.00% | 2<br>0.08% |
| Rutherford Store Pct 25 Bx 2 | 118<br>100.00% | 94<br>79.66% | 0<br>0.00% | 24<br>20.34% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Freeman Tabernacle Church Pct 25 B | 310<br>100.00% | 24<br>7.74% | 284<br>91.61% | 2<br>0.65% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Lawrence County | 26,499<br>100.00% | 22,107<br>83.43% | 2,408<br>9.09% | 1,965<br>7.42% | 13<br>0.05% | 6<br>0.02% |
| Marion County | 29,830<br>100.00% | 28,759<br>96.41% | 967<br>3.24% | 57<br>0.19% | 35<br>0.12% | 12<br>0.04% |
| Marshall County | 70,832<br>100.00% | 69,361<br>97.92% | 1,087<br>1.53% | 231<br>0.33% | 111<br>0.16% | 42<br>0.06% |
| Pickens County | | | | | | |
| Liberty | 483<br>100.00% | 281<br>58.18% | 202<br>41.82% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Reform | 2,229<br>100.00% | 1,423<br>63.84% | 805<br>36.11% | 1<br>0.04% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 4**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: **Congressional Districts**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ethelsville | 742 | 612 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 82.48% | 17.52% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| McShan | 274 | 196 | 74 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 71.53% | 27.01% | 0.73% | 0.73% | 0.00% |
| Pine Grove | 91 | 84 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 92.31% | 7.69% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Carrollton | 116 | 104 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 89.66% | 10.34% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Aliceville | 3,633 | 981 | 2,646 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 27.00% | 72.83% | 0.03% | 0.14% | 0.00% |
| Palmetta | 502 | 431 | 67 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 85.86% | 13.35% | 0.80% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Fairview | 1,215 | 1,191 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 98.02% | 1.89% | 0.08% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Reform | 1,564 | 1,182 | 369 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 75.58% | 23.59% | 0.64% | 0.13% | 0.06% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holly Springs | 94 | 83 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 88.30% | 11.70% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Gordo | 785 | 727 | 55 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 92.61% | 7.01% | 0.25% | 0.13% | 0.00% |
| Carrollton | | | | | | |
| Tract 9879 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 108A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 113 | 59 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 114 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 117 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 119 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 120A | 43 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 120B | 44 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 121A | 14 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 64.29% | 35.71% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 4
**Total Populations, All Ages**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 121B | 37 | 22 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 59.46% | 40.54% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 123 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 124A | 156 | 115 | 40 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 73.72% | 25.64% | 0.64% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 127 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 128A | 47 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 129 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 130 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 132 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 133 | 12<br>100.00% | 12<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 134 | 17<br>100.00% | 17<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 135 | 10<br>100.00% | 10<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 136 | 2<br>100.00% | 1<br>50.00% | 1<br>50.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 137 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 139 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 140 | 1<br>100.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 144A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 145A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 145B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 147 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 4
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 148 | 79 | 20 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 25.32% | 74.68% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 149 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 1 | 617 | 496 | 120 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 80.39% | 19.45% | 0.16% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 205A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 206A | 60 | 1 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 1.67% | 98.33% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 208 | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 209 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 210 | 1<br>100.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 211 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 212 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 214 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 215 | 31<br>100.00% | 4<br>12.90% | 27<br>87.10% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 216 | 55<br>100.00% | 27<br>49.09% | 27<br>49.09% | 1<br>1.82% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 217 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 218 | 10<br>100.00% | 10<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 219 | 6<br>100.00% | 6<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 221 | 20<br>100.00% | 11<br>55.00% | 9<br>45.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 4**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 222 | 16<br>100.00% | 16<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 223 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 224 | 58<br>100.00% | 53<br>91.38% | 5<br>8.62% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 225A | 38<br>100.00% | 19<br>50.00% | 19<br>50.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 227A | 8<br>100.00% | 2<br>25.00% | 6<br>75.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 228 | 6<br>100.00% | 6<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 229A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 229B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 230 | 38<br>100.00% | 30<br>78.95% | 8<br>21.05% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 231 | 13<br>100.00% | 13<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 232 | 1<br>100.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 233A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 233B | 14<br>100.00% | 14<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 234A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 234B | 7<br>100.00% | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 236 | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 237 | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 238 | 21<br>100.00% | 21<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 239 | 1<br>100.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 243 | 5<br>100.00% | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 244 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 245 | 25<br>100.00% | 25<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 4
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 248A | 68 | 63 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 92.65% | 7.35% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 248B | 106 | 40 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 37.74% | 62.26% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 249 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 250 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 252 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 253 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 65.00% | 35.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 254 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 255 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 256 | 1<br>100.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 257 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 2 | 662<br>100.00% | 410<br>61.93% | 251<br>37.92% | 1<br>0.15% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block Group 3<br>Block 301A | 64<br>100.00% | 7<br>10.94% | 57<br>89.06% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 301B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 302A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 302B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 303 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 305 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 306A | 45<br>100.00% | 45<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 307 | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 308 | 97<br>100.00% | 3<br>3.09% | 94<br>96.91% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 4
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 309 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 310 | 24<br>100.00% | 2<br>8.33% | 22<br>91.67% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 315 | 22<br>100.00% | 3<br>13.64% | 19<br>86.36% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 316 | 17<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 17<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 317 | 11<br>100.00% | 2<br>18.18% | 9<br>81.82% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 318 | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 319 | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 328A | 201<br>100.00% | 40<br>19.90% | 158<br>78.61% | 0<br>0.00% | 3<br>1.49% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 328B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 329 | 71<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 71<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water block 399A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 3 | 579<br>100.00% | 102<br>17.62% | 474<br>81.87% | 0<br>0.00% | 3<br>0.52% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block Group 4 | | | | | | |
| Block 401 | 16<br>100.00% | 16<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 402 | 45<br>100.00% | 43<br>95.56% | 2<br>4.44% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 403 | 8<br>100.00% | 8<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 404 | 15<br>100.00% | 6<br>40.00% | 9<br>60.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 436 | 176<br>100.00% | 21<br>11.93% | 155<br>88.07% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 437 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 438 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 441 | 8<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 8<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 471 | 5<br>100.00% | 2<br>40.00% | 3<br>60.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 472 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 499B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 4 | 273<br>100.00% | 96<br>35.16% | 177<br>64.84% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 4
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Tract 9879 | 2,131 | 1,104 | 1,022 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 51.81% | 47.96% | 0.09% | 0.14% | 0.00% |
| Total Carrollton | 2,131 | 1,104 | 1,022 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 51.81% | 47.96% | 0.09% | 0.14% | 0.00% |
| Sapps | | | | | | |
| Tract 9879 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 326A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 326B | 57 | 4 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 7.02% | 92.98% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 327 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399L | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 3 | 57 | 4 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 7.02% | 92.98% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Tract 9879 | 57 | 4 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 7.02% | 92.98% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tract 9881 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Tract 9881 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Sapps | 57 | 4 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 7.02% | 92.98% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Holly Springs | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Gordo/Kirk 0540 | 2,500 | 1,682 | 814 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 67.28% | 32.56% | 0.00% | 0.16% | 0.00% |
| Speeds Mill | 193 | 192 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 99.48% | 0.52% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Benevola/Aliceville 0560 (Part) | 128 | 66 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 51.56% | 48.44% | 0.00% | 0.09% | 0.00% |
| Aliceville | 1,153 | 900 | 243 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 78.06% | 21.08% | 0.00% | 0.87% | 0.00% |
| Total Pickens County | 17,957 | 11,310 | 6,596 | 23 | 27 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 62.98% | 36.73% | 0.13% | 0.15% | 0.01% |
| Walker County | 67,670 | 63,042 | 4,405 | 84 | 107 | 32 |
| | 100.00% | 93.16% | 6.51% | 0.12% | 0.16% | 0.05% |
| Winston County | 22,053 | 21,925 | 57 | 42 | 26 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 99.42% | 0.26% | 0.19% | 0.12% | 0.01% |
| Total District 4 | 577,227 | 534,033 | 38,020 | 3,541 | 1,053 | 575 |
| | 100.00% | 92.52% | 6.59% | 0.61% | 0.18% | 0.10% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 5
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colbert County | 51,666 | 42,820 | 8,568 | 137 | 93 | 48 |
| | 100.00% | 82.88% | 16.58% | 0.27% | 0.18% | 0.09% |
| Jackson County | 47,796 | 44,696 | 1,968 | 1,020 | 90 | 22 |
| | 100.00% | 93.51% | 4.12% | 2.13% | 0.19% | 0.05% |
| Lauderdale County | 79,661 | 71,560 | 7,695 | 165 | 196 | 45 |
| | 100.00% | 89.83% | 9.66% | 0.21% | 0.25% | 0.06% |
| Lawrence County | | | | | | |
| City Hall Precinct 1 Box 1 | | | | | | |
| Tract 9791 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 204 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 205 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 206 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 208 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 209 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 222 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Tract 9791 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total City Hall Precinct 1 Box 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Senior Citizens Pct 2 Bx 1 | 1,462 | 231 | 1,221 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 15.80% | 83.52% | 0.68% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Fire Station Pct 3 Bx 1 | 784 | 211 | 570 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 26.91% | 72.70% | 0.13% | 0.00% | 0.26% |
| Wheeler Grove Church Pct 4 Bx 1 | 229 | 143 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 62.45% | 37.55% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Depot Pct 5 Bx 1 | 1,609 | 1,047 | 513 | 42 | 6 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 65.07% | 31.88% | 2.61% | 0.37% | 0.06% |
| Wolf Springs Church Pct 8 Bx 1 | 925 | 819 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 88.54% | 0.00% | 11.46% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Lawrence County | 5,014 | 2,456 | 2,390 | 159 | 6 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 48.98% | 47.67% | 3.17% | 0.12% | 0.06% |
| Limestone County | 54,135 | 46,658 | 7,127 | 148 | 158 | 44 |
| | 100.00% | 86.19% | 13.17% | 0.27% | 0.29% | 0.08% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 5
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madison County | 238,912 | 184,197 | 48,116 | 1,601 | 4,232 | 766 |
| | 100.00% | 77.10% | 20.14% | 0.67% | 1.77% | 0.32% |
| Morgan County | 100,043 | 89,122 | 10,081 | 310 | 370 | 160 |
| | 100.00% | 89.08% | 10.08% | 0.31% | 0.37% | 0.16% |
| Total District 5 | 577,227 | 481,509 | 85,945 | 3,540 | 5,145 | 1,088 |
| | 100.00% | 83.42% | 14.89% | 0.61% | 0.89% | 0.19% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 6**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bibb County | | | | | | |
| Six Mile | 578 | 572 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 98.96% | 0.87% | 0.00% | 0.17% | 0.00% |
| Brierfield | 848 | 537 | 311 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 63.33% | 36.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| West Blockton-East | 1,489 | 1,177 | 307 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 79.05% | 20.62% | 0.34% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| West Blockton-West | | | | | | |
| Tract 9513 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 384 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 385 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Block Group 3 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 4 | | | | | | |
| Block 407 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 6
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Block Group 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Tract 9513 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total West Blockton-West | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Marvel | 180 | 172 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 95.56% | 4.44% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Grey Hill | 390 | 382 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 97.95% | 0.00% | 2.05% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Bibb County | 3,519 | 2,874 | 631 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 81.67% | 17.93% | 0.37% | 0.03% | 0.00% |
| Jefferson County<br>Burkett Center for Multi-Hn | 4,261 | 3,880 | 374 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 91.06% | 8.78% | 0.05% | 0.07% | 0.05% |
| Fultondale Community Center | 7,059 | 6,793 | 232 | 16 | 17 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 96.23% | 3.29% | 0.23% | 0.24% | 0.01% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gardendale Civic Ctr/4306 Morris M | 13,034 | 12,820 | 170 | 28 | 10 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 98.36% | 1.30% | 0.21% | 0.08% | 0.05% |
| New Castle United Methodist | 1,316 | 1,273 | 35 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 96.73% | 2.66% | 0.38% | 0.15% | 0.08% |
| Kimberly City Hall | 1,668 | 1,603 | 63 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 96.10% | 3.78% | 0.12% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Trafford City Hall | 895 | 843 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 94.19% | 5.47% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.34% |
| Kermit Johnson Elem/ Palmerdale Fir | 7,966 | 7,358 | 587 | 16 | 3 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 92.37% | 7.37% | 0.20% | 0.04% | 0.03% |
| Clay Community Ctr/4313 Grayson Va | 8,532 | 8,353 | 141 | 18 | 17 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 97.90% | 1.65% | 0.21% | 0.20% | 0.04% |
| Pinson United Methodist Church /431 | 4,532 | 4,435 | 69 | 11 | 16 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 97.86% | 1.52% | 0.24% | 0.35% | 0.02% |
| Center Point Elementary | 8,469 | 7,611 | 796 | 9 | 37 | 16 |
| | 100.00% | 89.87% | 9.40% | 0.11% | 0.44% | 0.19% |
| Center Point Courthouse | 6,077 | 5,752 | 290 | 7 | 25 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 94.65% | 4.77% | 0.12% | 0.41% | 0.05% |
| Chalkville Civic Center | 6,627 | 6,369 | 237 | 7 | 11 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 96.11% | 3.58% | 0.11% | 0.17% | 0.05% |
| Grayson Valley Southern | 6,779 | 6,583 | 152 | 21 | 21 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 97.11% | 2.24% | 0.31% | 0.31% | 0.03% |
| Trussville City Hall | 9,771 | 9,474 | 264 | 8 | 20 | 5 |
| | 100.00% | 96.96% | 2.70% | 0.08% | 0.20% | 0.05% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 6**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

**Plan type: Congressional Districts**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robinson School | 8,547 | 6,313 | 2,169 | 15 | 40 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 73.86% | 25.38% | 0.18% | 0.47% | 0.12% |
| Don Hawkins Comm Ctr | 3,237 | 3,052 | 166 | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 94.28% | 5.13% | 0.15% | 0.43% | 0.00% |
| Huffman Elementary School | 5,532 | 5,369 | 102 | 7 | 47 | 7 |
| | 100.00% | 97.05% | 1.84% | 0.13% | 0.85% | 0.13% |
| North Roebuck School | 4,102 | 3,878 | 171 | 20 | 26 | 7 |
| | 100.00% | 94.54% | 4.17% | 0.49% | 0.63% | 0.17% |
| Andrew Gavin Family Life | 6,398 | 5,874 | 471 | 14 | 29 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 91.81% | 7.36% | 0.22% | 0.45% | 0.16% |
| LM Smith School | 6,405 | 5,690 | 690 | 6 | 16 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 88.84% | 10.77% | 0.09% | 0.25% | 0.05% |
| Fire Station #28 | 8,207 | 7,195 | 951 | 8 | 42 | 11 |
| | 100.00% | 87.67% | 11.59% | 0.10% | 0.51% | 0.13% |
| Mountain Chapel Methodist | 5,917 | 5,864 | 8 | 2 | 39 | 4 |
| | 100.00% | 99.10% | 0.14% | 0.03% | 0.66% | 0.07% |
| Vestavia City Hall | 3,599 | 3,544 | 19 | 0 | 35 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 98.47% | 0.53% | 0.00% | 0.97% | 0.03% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mountain Brook Grammar School** | 1,945 | 1,933 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 99.38% | 0.15% | 0.15% | 0.31% | 0.00% |
| **Locksley Fire Station** | 4,558 | 4,521 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 99.19% | 0.13% | 0.09% | 0.59% | 0.00% |
| **Overton Road Methodist/4608 Leeds** | 7,713 | 7,101 | 546 | 17 | 42 | 7 |
| | 100.00% | 92.07% | 7.08% | 0.22% | 0.54% | 0.09% |
| **Mountain Brook Junior High** | 4,743 | 4,679 | 9 | 2 | 43 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 98.65% | 0.19% | 0.04% | 0.91% | 0.21% |
| Cahaba Heights Elementary | 4,822 | 4,733 | 45 | 9 | 32 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 98.15% | 0.93% | 0.19% | 0.66% | 0.06% |
| Brookwood Baptist Church | 4,837 | 4,747 | 28 | 2 | 58 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 98.14% | 0.58% | 0.04% | 1.20% | 0.04% |
| Highland Racquet Club | 1,398 | 1,289 | 90 | 4 | 13 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 92.20% | 6.44% | 0.29% | 0.93% | 0.14% |
| Avondale School | 2,320 | 2,283 | 28 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 98.41% | 1.21% | 0.13% | 0.17% | 0.09% |
| Donald Comer Elementary School | 3,365 | 2,885 | 446 | 5 | 26 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 85.74% | 13.25% | 0.15% | 0.77% | 0.09% |
| Woodlawn Fire Station | 3,565 | 2,215 | 1,323 | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 62.13% | 37.11% | 0.06% | 0.42% | 0.28% |
| Mountain Brook City Hall | 3,669 | 3,657 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 99.67% | 0.14% | 0.03% | 0.16% | 0.00% |
| McElwain Baptist Church | 5,858 | 5,445 | 332 | 7 | 72 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 92.95% | 5.67% | 0.12% | 1.23% | 0.03% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 6
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irondale City Hall | 8,945 | 7,177 | 1,632 | 23 | 98 | 15 |
| | 100.00% | 80.23% | 18.24% | 0.26% | 1.10% | 0.17% |
| East Jefferson County Fire Station | 1,877 | 1,523 | 345 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 81.14% | 18.38% | 0.32% | 0.11% | 0.05% |
| Leeds Armory | 4,553 | 3,385 | 1,145 | 8 | 1 | 14 |
| | 100.00% | 74.35% | 25.15% | 0.18% | 0.02% | 0.31% |
| Knesseth Israel Synagogue | 1,706 | 1,696 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 99.41% | 0.35% | 0.06% | 0.18% | 0.00% |
| 4801 4802 4803 4807 4808 Pcts Comb | 26,396 | 24,878 | 1,036 | 41 | 335 | 56 |
| | 100.00% | 94.25% | 3.92% | 0.16% | 1.46% | 0.21% |
| St Marks United Methodist | 6,697 | 6,448 | 105 | 11 | 115 | 18 |
| | 100.00% | 96.28% | 1.57% | 0.16% | 1.72% | 0.27% |
| Vestavia Plaza Mall-Sears | 1,195 | 1,172 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 98.08% | 0.67% | 0.08% | 1.17% | 0.00% |
| Vestavia High School | 6,317 | 5,997 | 191 | 3 | 107 | 19 |
| | 100.00% | 94.93% | 3.02% | 0.05% | 1.69% | 0.30% |
| Pleasant Grove Community | 8,579 | 8,377 | 177 | 15 | 6 | 4 |
| | 100.00% | 97.65% | 2.06% | 0.17% | 0.07% | 0.05% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hueytown Alternative School** | **6,746** | **4,299** | **2,423** | **8** | **16** | **0** |
| | **100.00%** | **63.73%** | **35.92%** | **0.12%** | **0.24%** | **0.00%** |
| **Sylvan Springs Community** | **1,695** | **1,682** | **7** | **5** | **0** | **1** |
| | 100.00% | 99.23% | 0.41% | 0.29% | 0.00% | 0.06% |
| **Maytown City Hall** | **504** | **436** | **65** | **3** | **0** | **0** |
| | 100.00% | 86.51% | 12.90% | 0.60% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Booker Heights Community** | **197** | **12** | **185** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| | 100.00% | 6.09% | 93.91% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| **Eastern Valley Community** | | | | | | |
| **Tract 0142.03** | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 124 | 107 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 125 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 128 | 51 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 98.04% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.96% | 0.00% |
| Block 131 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 1 | 214 | 213 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 99.53% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.47% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 216 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 6
**Total Populations, All Ages**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 217 | 98<br>100.00% | 94<br>95.92% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>1.02% | 1<br>1.02% | 2<br>2.04% |
| Block 219 | 12<br>100.00% | 12<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 220 | 82<br>100.00% | 82<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 221 | 21<br>100.00% | 21<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 2 | 244<br>100.00% | 240<br>98.36% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.41% | 1<br>0.41% | 2<br>0.82% |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Tract 0142.03 | 458<br>100.00% | 453<br>98.91% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.22% | 2<br>0.44% | 2<br>0.44% |
| Total Eastern Valley Community | 458<br>100.00% | 453<br>98.91% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.22% | 2<br>0.44% | 2<br>0.44% |
| Wa Bell High School | 1,142<br>100.00% | 873<br>76.44% | 266<br>23.29% | 3<br>0.26% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hueytown City Hall | 7,013<br>100.00% | 6,887<br>98.20% | 111<br>1.58% | 3<br>0.04% | 10<br>0.14% | 2<br>0.03% |
| Virginia Volunteer Fire Department | 2,329<br>100.00% | 2,154<br>92.49% | 171<br>7.34% | 1<br>0.04% | 3<br>0.13% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Johns City Hall | 1,600<br>100.00% | 1,254<br>78.38% | 329<br>20.56% | 12<br>0.75% | 0<br>0.00% | 5<br>0.31% |
| Oak Grove High School | 1,921<br>100.00% | 1,917<br>99.79% | 0<br>0.00% | 2<br>0.10% | 2<br>0.10% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Concord Fire Department | 4,680<br>100.00% | 4,640<br>99.15% | 17<br>0.36% | 11<br>0.24% | 9<br>0.19% | 3<br>0.06% |
| Alliance Elementary School | 3,710<br>100.00% | 2,779<br>74.91% | 918<br>24.74% | 7<br>0.19% | 1<br>0.03% | 5<br>0.13% |
| Masonic Lodge West Jefferson | 1,389<br>100.00% | 1,368<br>98.49% | 19<br>1.37% | 1<br>0.07% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.07% |
| Adamsville Elementary | 4,474<br>100.00% | 3,895<br>87.06% | 567<br>12.67% | 9<br>0.20% | 1<br>0.02% | 2<br>0.04% |
| Mulga City Hall | 1,692<br>100.00% | 1,276<br>75.41% | 415<br>24.53% | 1<br>0.06% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Minor Fire Station | 3,395<br>100.00% | 2,308<br>67.98% | 1,076<br>31.69% | 8<br>0.24% | 3<br>0.09% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Sandusky First Baptist Church | 1,873<br>100.00% | 1,730<br>92.37% | 140<br>7.47% | 1<br>0.05% | 2<br>0.11% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Westwood Crumley Chapel Church | 4,595<br>100.00% | 4,192<br>91.23% | 380<br>8.27% | 7<br>0.15% | 11<br>0.24% | 5<br>0.11% |
| Adamsville City Hall | 3,448<br>100.00% | 2,790<br>80.92% | 643<br>18.65% | 13<br>0.38% | 2<br>0.06% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 6
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maurice West Community Center | 3,203 | 2,497 | 698 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 77.96% | 21.79% | 0.06% | 0.16% | 0.03% |
| Brookside City Hall | 2,963 | 2,790 | 169 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 94.16% | 5.70% | 0.10% | 0.03% | 0.00% |
| Mt Olive Elementary School | 3,276 | 3,262 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 99.57% | 0.09% | 0.24% | 0.06% | 0.03% |
| Warrior City Hall | 3,312 | 2,708 | 596 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 81.76% | 18.00% | 0.09% | 0.12% | 0.03% |
| Corner School | 2,803 | 2,790 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 99.54% | 0.04% | 0.11% | 0.11% | 0.21% |
| Bagley Junior High School | 4,191 | 4,179 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 99.71% | 0.02% | 0.24% | 0.00% | 0.02% |
| Northwestern | 852 | 842 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 98.83% | 1.06% | 0.00% | 0.12% | 0.00% |
| Ramsay High School | 3,844 | 2,194 | 1,168 | 12 | 455 | 15 |
| | 100.00% | 57.08% | 30.39% | 0.31% | 11.84% | 0.39% |
| Glen Iris School | 7,412 | 5,479 | 1,599 | 12 | 297 | 25 |
| | 100.00% | 73.92% | 21.57% | 0.16% | 4.01% | 0.34% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fraternal Order of Police | 3,537<br>100.00% | 2,803<br>79.25% | 655<br>18.52% | 12<br>0.34% | 57<br>1.61% | 10<br>0.28% |
| Highland Manor Apartments | 158<br>100.00% | 153<br>96.84% | 5<br>3.16% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Fire Station 22 | 4,852<br>100.00% | 4,201<br>86.58% | 616<br>12.70% | 6<br>0.12% | 25<br>0.52% | 4<br>0.08% |
| Parke Memorial Library | 758<br>100.00% | 679<br>89.58% | 68<br>8.97% | 4<br>0.53% | 5<br>0.66% | 2<br>0.26% |
| 5506 5507 5508 Pcts Combined | 10,443<br>100.00% | 9,856<br>94.38% | 530<br>5.08% | 14<br>0.13% | 37<br>0.35% | 6<br>0.06% |
| Homewood Recreation Center | 4,700<br>100.00% | 3,615<br>76.91% | 957<br>20.36% | 13<br>0.28% | 102<br>2.17% | 13<br>0.28% |
| Carr Avenue Fire Station | 4,898<br>100.00% | 4,278<br>87.34% | 519<br>10.60% | 10<br>0.20% | 76<br>1.55% | 15<br>0.31% |
| Edgewood School | 5,256<br>100.00% | 4,613<br>87.77% | 529<br>10.06% | 14<br>0.27% | 91<br>1.73% | 9<br>0.17% |
| Homewood Library | 5,536<br>100.00% | 5,363<br>96.88% | 99<br>1.79% | 9<br>0.16% | 46<br>0.83% | 19<br>0.34% |
| Shades Cahaba School | 3,446<br>100.00% | 3,370<br>97.79% | 42<br>1.22% | 6<br>0.17% | 28<br>0.81% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Morgan Road Fire Station | 3,557<br>100.00% | 3,511<br>98.71% | 41<br>1.15% | 2<br>0.06% | 2<br>0.06% | 1<br>0.03% |
| Highland Avenue Fire Station | 1,346<br>100.00% | 1,284<br>95.39% | 48<br>3.57% | 2<br>0.15% | 12<br>0.89% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Hillview Community Center | 2,553<br>100.00% | 2,258<br>88.44% | 288<br>11.28% | 1<br>0.04% | 6<br>0.24% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 6
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hillview Elementary School | 3,265<br>100.00% | 1,950<br>59.72% | 1,301<br>39.85% | 0<br>0.00% | 14<br>0.43% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Jefferson County | 393,010<br>100.00% | 355,687<br>90.50% | 33,386<br>8.49% | 637<br>0.16% | 2,876<br>0.73% | 424<br>0.11% |
| Shelby County | 99,358<br>100.00% | 90,715<br>91.30% | 7,718<br>7.77% | 264<br>0.27% | 575<br>0.58% | 86<br>0.09% |
| Tuscaloosa County | | | | | | |
| Regional Education Center | | | | | | |
| Tract 0104.04 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 101 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 1 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 0104.04 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Regional Education Center | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| County Courthouse | 5,569<br>100.00% | 4,630<br>83.14% | 594<br>10.67% | 10<br>0.18% | 315<br>5.66% | 20<br>0.36% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clara Verna Towers | 6,211 | 4,678 | 1,360 | 11 | 141 | 21 |
| | 100.00% | 75.32% | 21.90% | 0.18% | 2.27% | 0.34% |
| Coliseum | 4,262 | 3,402 | 722 | 6 | 123 | 9 |
| | 100.00% | 79.82% | 16.94% | 0.14% | 2.89% | 0.21% |
| Forest Lake Methodist Church | 3,109 | 2,756 | 312 | 6 | 34 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 88.65% | 10.04% | 0.19% | 1.09% | 0.03% |
| Tuscaloosa Academy/Wood Village Co | 7,720 | 6,915 | 686 | 1 | 110 | 8 |
| | 100.00% | 89.57% | 8.89% | 0.01% | 1.42% | 0.10% |
| Jaycee Park | 6,337 | 4,475 | 1,789 | 11 | 36 | 26 |
| | 100.00% | 70.62% | 28.23% | 0.17% | 0.57% | 0.41% |
| Holt Armory | 4,878 | 3,045 | 1,818 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| | 100.00% | 62.42% | 37.27% | 0.12% | 0.10% | 0.08% |
| #6 Fire Station | 4,879 | 4,371 | 474 | 5 | 21 | 8 |
| | 100.00% | 89.59% | 9.72% | 0.10% | 0.43% | 0.16% |
| Peterson Church/Brookwood City Hal | 3,691 | 3,648 | 40 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 98.84% | 1.08% | 0.05% | 0.00% | 0.03% |
| Westwood School Buhl School Masoni | 3,266 | 2,887 | 337 | 7 | 0 | 35 |
| | 100.00% | 88.40% | 10.32% | 0.21% | 0.00% | 1.07% |
| Myrtlewood School Community Center | 1,818 | 1,194 | 611 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| | 100.00% | 65.68% | 33.61% | 0.50% | 0.00% | 0.22% |
| Brownville Community Center/McConn | 590 | 586 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 99.32% | 0.68% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Old Samantha School Swindle | 772 | 653 | 117 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 84.59% | 15.16% | 0.26% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Macedonia Methodist Church | 3,825 | 3,650 | 157 | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 95.42% | 4.10% | 0.18% | 0.24% | 0.05% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 6
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voting Building/Old Hope School Si | 1,444<br>100.00% | 1,424<br>98.61% | 11<br>0.76% | 0<br>0.00% | 8<br>0.55% | 1<br>0.07% |
| Gorgas-Samantha Comm Center/Voting | 1,521<br>100.00% | 1,454<br>95.60% | 50<br>3.29% | 17<br>1.12% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Frank Fields Store/Dan Tierce/File | 1,511<br>100.00% | 1,485<br>98.28% | 20<br>1.32% | 4<br>0.26% | 0<br>0.00% | 2<br>0.13% |
| Echola/Elrod/Bama Jones Store | 1,032<br>100.00% | 990<br>95.93% | 39<br>3.78% | 1<br>0.10% | 2<br>0.19% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Mt Olive Fire Station | 2,314<br>100.00% | 2,294<br>99.14% | 0<br>0.00% | 13<br>0.56% | 6<br>0.26% | 1<br>0.04% |
| Chapel Hill Baptist Church | 1,973<br>100.00% | 1,874<br>94.98% | 93<br>4.71% | 3<br>0.15% | 2<br>0.10% | 1<br>0.05% |
| Northport Community Center | 4,949<br>100.00% | 3,813<br>77.05% | 1,119<br>22.61% | 2<br>0.04% | 6<br>0.12% | 9<br>0.18% |
| Northport Armory/City Hall | 9,664<br>100.00% | 8,273<br>85.61% | 1,221<br>12.63% | 17<br>0.18% | 138<br>1.43% | 15<br>0.16% |
| Total Tuscaloosa County | 81,339<br>100.00% | 68,501<br>84.22% | 11,574<br>14.23% | 140<br>0.17% | 956<br>1.18% | 168<br>0.21% |
| Total District 6 | 577,226<br>100.00% | 517,777<br>89.70% | 53,309<br>9.24% | 1,054<br>0.18% | 4,408<br>0.76% | 678<br>0.12% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 7
**Total Populations, All Ages**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Choctaw County | 16,018 | 8,913 | 7,077 | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 55.64% | 44.18% | 0.06% | 0.07% | 0.04% |
| Clarke County | | | | | | |
| Gosport | 359 | 45 | 312 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 12.53% | 86.91% | 0.00% | 0.56% | 0.00% |
| Salitpa | | | | | | |
| Tract 9579 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 120 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Block Group 1 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Tract 9579 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Salitpa | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 7**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: **Congressional Districts**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winn/Zimco | | | | | | |
| Tract 9579 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 129 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 1 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 9579 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Winn/Zimco | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Andersons | 600<br>100.00% | 224<br>37.33% | 375<br>62.50% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.17% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Scyrene | 1,421<br>100.00% | 888<br>62.49% | 531<br>37.37% | 1<br>0.07% | 1<br>0.07% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Chance | 213<br>100.00% | 36<br>16.90% | 177<br>83.10% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morvin/Campbell | 510 | 175 | 335 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 34.31% | 65.69% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Clarke County | 3,117 | 1,382 | 1,730 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 44.34% | 55.50% | 0.03% | 0.13% | 0.00% |
| Dallas County | 48,130 | 20,121 | 27,825 | 41 | 129 | 14 |
| | 100.00% | 41.81% | 57.81% | 0.09% | 0.27% | 0.03% |
| Greene County | 10,153 | 1,966 | 8,181 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 19.36% | 80.58% | 0.03% | 0.00% | 0.03% |
| Hale County | 15,498 | 6,255 | 9,214 | 20 | 9 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 40.36% | 59.45% | 0.13% | 0.06% | 0.00% |
| Jefferson County | | | | | | |
| Barrett School | 3,780 | 1,461 | 2,290 | 5 | 21 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 38.65% | 60.58% | 0.13% | 0.56% | 0.08% |
| Charles Brown School | 4,836 | 1,824 | 2,996 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| | 100.00% | 37.72% | 61.95% | 0.14% | 0.04% | 0.14% |
| Ensley Community House | 4,807 | 1,322 | 3,470 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| | 100.00% | 27.50% | 72.19% | 0.12% | 0.02% | 0.17% |
| Wylam Fire Station | 3,211 | 1,658 | 1,552 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 51.64% | 48.33% | 0.00% | 0.03% | 0.00% |
| Fairfield High Civic Club | 2,828 | 2,422 | 385 | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 85.64% | 13.61% | 0.18% | 0.57% | 0.00% |
| Glen Oaks School | 5,129 | 1,803 | 3,312 | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| | 100.00% | 35.15% | 64.57% | 0.04% | 0.14% | 0.10% |
| Bessemer State Technical | 3,053 | 2,518 | 526 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 82.48% | 17.23% | 0.00% | 0.26% | 0.03% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Valley Community | | | | | | |
| Tract 0141.04 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 128 | 2<br>100.00% | 2<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 129 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 1 | 6<br>100.00% | 6<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 0141.04 | 6<br>100.00% | 6<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Tract 0141.05 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 204B | 43<br>100.00% | 43<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 204E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 213A | 15<br>100.00% | 15<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 213B | 17<br>100.00% | 17<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 213C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 213D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 213E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 2 | 75<br>100.00% | 75<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block Group 9 | | | | | | |
| Block 901A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 901B | 53<br>100.00% | 50<br>94.34% | 3<br>5.66% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 902A | 14<br>100.00% | 13<br>92.86% | 1<br>7.14% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 902B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 902C | 67<br>100.00% | 67<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 903A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 903B | 62<br>100.00% | 61<br>98.39% | 1<br>1.61% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 903C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 903D | 24<br>100.00% | 24<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 9[illegible] | 11<br>100.00% | 11<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 904 | 13<br>100.00% | 13<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 905 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 906 | 16<br>100.00% | 16<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 907A | 20<br>100.00% | 20<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>00.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 907B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 907C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 908 | 12<br>100.00% | 12<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 9 | 295<br>100.00% | 290<br>98.31% | 5<br>1.69% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 0141.05 | 370<br>100.00% | 365<br>98.65% | 5<br>1.35% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tract 0142.03 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 103 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 104 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 105 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 106 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 108 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 109 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 110 | 44 | 43 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 97.73% | 0.00% | 2.27% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 111 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 112 | 25 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 96.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 4.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 113 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 7**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 114 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 115 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 116 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 117 | 44 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 118 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 119 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 120 | 59 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 121 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 122 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 92.31% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 7.69% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 123 | 54 | 47 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 87.04% | 11.11% | 1.85% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 126 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 127 | 85 | 10 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 11.76% | 88.24% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 129 | 84 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 130 | 82 | 25 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 30.49% | 69.51% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 132 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 133 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 134 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 135 | 550 | 529 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 96.18% | 3.64% | 0.00% | 0.18% | 0.00% |
| Block 136 | 36 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 97.22% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.78% | 0.00% |
| Block 137 | 127 | 125 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 98.43% | 1.57% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 138A | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 133B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

DB: Alabama
Plan: **Redistrict**

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 7**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: **Congressional Districts**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 138C | 13<br>100.00% | 13<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 138D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 139A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 139B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 141 | 20<br>100.00% | 20<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 143 | 69<br>100.00% | 68<br>98.55% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>1.45% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 144 | 9<br>100.00% | 9<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 145 | 20<br>100.00% | 16<br>80.00% | 4<br>20.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 146 | 25<br>100.00% | 8<br>32.00% | 17<br>68.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 149 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 152 | 36<br>100.00% | 11<br>30.56% | 25<br>69.44% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Water block 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Block Group 1** | **1,824**<br>**100.00%** | **1,611**<br>**88.32%** | **206**<br>**11.29%** | **2**<br>**0.11%** | **4**<br>**0.22%** | **1**<br>**0.05%** |
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 218 | 182<br>100.00% | 182<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 222 | 39<br>100.00% | 36<br>92.31% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 3<br>7.69% |
| **Total Block Group 2** | **221**<br>100.00% | **218**<br>98.64% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 3<br>1.36% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 301 | 90 | 82 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 91.11% | 8.89% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 302 | 87 | 35 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 40.23% | 59.77% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 303 | 245 | 244 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 99.59% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.41% | 0.00% |
| Block 305 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 306 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 307 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 69.23% | 30.77% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 308 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 309 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 310 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 311 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 312 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 315 | 5<br>100.00% | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 316 | 49<br>100.00% | 49<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 317 | 115<br>100.00% | 115<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 318 | 53<br>100.00% | 53<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 319 | 14<br>100.00% | 14<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 321 | 266<br>100.00% | 265<br>99.62% | 1<br>0.38% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 322 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 323 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 324 | 4<br>100.00% | 4<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 325 | 55<br>100.00% | 55<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

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**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 7**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 326 | 38<br>100.00% | 38<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 327 | 12<br>100.00% | 12<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 328 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 329 | 39<br>100.00% | 39<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 330 | 10<br>100.00% | 10<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 332 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 333 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water block 399E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399H | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399J | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399K | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399L | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 3 | 1,180<br>100.00% | 1,114<br>94.41% | 65<br>5.51% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.08% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block Group 9 | | | | | | |
| Block 901A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 901B | 191<br>100.00% | 191<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 902 | 12<br>100.00% | 12<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 903 | 17<br>100.00% | 17<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 904 | 7<br>100.00% | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 905 | 11<br>100.00% | 11<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 7
**Total Populations, All Ages**

**Plan type: Congressional Districts**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Block 906** | **6** | **6** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **0.00%** | **0.00%** | **0.00%** | **0.00%** |
| **Block 907** | **87** | **87** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| | 100.00% | **100.00%** | **0.00%** | **0.00%** | **0.00%** | **0.00%** |
| **Block 908** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| Block 909A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 909B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 910 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 911 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 912A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 912B | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 913 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 914A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 914B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 914C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 915A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 915B | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Block Group 9 | 401 | 401 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Tract 0142.03 | 3,626 | 3,344 | 271 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| | 100.00% | 92.22% | 7.47% | 0.06% | 0.14% | 0.11% |
| Tract 0143.01 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 4 | | | | | | |
| Block 401A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 401B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 402 | 134 | 69 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 51.49% | 48.51% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 403A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 403B | 61 | 58 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 95.08% | 3.28% | 0.00% | 1.64% | 0.00% |
| Block 404 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 405 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 406 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 407 | 15<br>100.00% | 15<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 408 | 26<br>100.00% | 26<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 409 | 38<br>100.00% | 38<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 410 | 60<br>100.00% | 58<br>96.67% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>1.67% | 1<br>1.67% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 411 | 42<br>100.00% | 42<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 412A | 10<br>100.00% | 10<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 412B | 22<br>100.00% | 22<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 413 | 10<br>100.00% | 10<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 414 | 25<br>100.00% | 25<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 415 | 63<br>100.00% | 63<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 416A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 416B | 140<br>100.00% | 140<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 417 | 86<br>100.00% | 86<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 418 | 11<br>100.00% | 11<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 4 | 789<br>100.00% | 719<br>91.13% | 67<br>8.49% | 1<br>0.13% | 2<br>0.25% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 0143.01 | 789<br>100.00% | 719<br>91.13% | 67<br>8.49% | 1<br>0.13% | 2<br>0.25% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Eastern Valley Community | 4,791<br>100.00% | 4,434<br>92.55% | 343<br>7.16% | 3<br>0.06% | 7<br>0.15% | 4<br>0.08% |
| Flint Hill Fire Station | 5,238<br>100.00% | 3,111<br>59.39% | 2,103<br>40.15% | 8<br>0.15% | 12<br>0.23% | 4<br>0.08% |
| McDonald Chapel Community | 285<br>100.00% | 39<br>13.68% | 245<br>85.96% | 1<br>0.35% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Cooper Green Recreation Center | 4,933<br>100.00% | 37<br>0.75% | 4,893<br>99.19% | 1<br>0.02% | 2<br>0.04% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Semmie Lavender Community Center | 2,703<br>100.00% | 161<br>5.96% | 2,540<br>93.97% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.04% | 1<br>0.04% |
| Central Park Community Center | 9,152<br>100.00% | 3,699<br>40.42% | 5,418<br>59.20% | 11<br>0.12% | 18<br>0.20% | 6<br>0.07% |

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District 7
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lee School | 2,869<br>100.00% | 230<br>8.02% | 2,633<br>91.77% | 4<br>0.14% | 2<br>0.07% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Harrison Park Community Center | 6,344<br>100.00% | 191<br>3.01% | 6,144<br>96.85% | 2<br>0.03% | 5<br>0.08% | 2<br>0.03% |
| Hemphill School Recreation | 6,250<br>100.00% | 684<br>10.94% | 5,545<br>88.72% | 15<br>0.24% | 1<br>0.02% | 5<br>0.08% |
| Wenonah Elementary School | 2,323<br>100.00% | 314<br>13.52% | 2,005<br>86.31% | 3<br>0.13% | 1<br>0.04% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Jackson School | 2,452<br>100.00% | 22<br>0.90% | 2,421<br>98.74% | 9<br>0.37% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Hill School | 6,233<br>100.00% | 505<br>8.10% | 5,710<br>91.61% | 14<br>0.22% | 1<br>0.02% | 3<br>0.05% |
| Graymont Elementary School | 5,260<br>100.00% | 147<br>2.79% | 5,107<br>97.09% | 3<br>0.06% | 1<br>0.02% | 2<br>0.04% |
| Center Street School | 4,205<br>100.00% | 74<br>1.76% | 4,127<br>98.15% | 3<br>0.07% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.02% |
| Washington School | 4,832<br>100.00% | 20<br>0.41% | 4,807<br>99.48% | 3<br>0.06% | 0<br>0.00% | 2<br>0.04% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elyton School | 2,397 | 227 | 2,165 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 9.47% | 90.32% | 0.04% | 0.13% | 0.04% |
| Forty-Fifth Street Baptist Church | 1,591 | 38 | 1,550 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 2.39% | 97.42% | 0.19% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Norwood Armory | 3,771 | 146 | 3,619 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 3.87% | 95.97% | 0.11% | 0.05% | 0.00% |
| McArthur School | 3,557 | 516 | 3,034 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 14.51% | 85.30% | 0.08% | 0.08% | 0.03% |
| City Auditorium | 4,174 | 19 | 4,151 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 0.46% | 99.45% | 0.05% | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| Wilkerson School/5411 Carrie Tuggl | 3,271 | 38 | 3,217 | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| | 100.00% | 1.16% | 98.35% | 0.06% | 0.21% | 0.21% |
| Avondale Library | 1,828 | 914 | 893 | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 50.00% | 48.85% | 0.27% | 0.55% | 0.33% |
| Southtown Housing Community Center | 1,230 | 80 | 1,193 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | 100.00% | 6.25% | 93.20% | 0.08% | 0.16% | 0.31% |
| Bethel Baptist Church | 715 | 3 | 706 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.42% | 98.74% | 0.00% | 0.84% | 0.00% |
| Southside Homes Community | 5,819 | 93 | 5,718 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 1.60% | 98.26% | 0.09% | 0.03% | 0.02% |
| Thompson Manor Community | 1,961 | 1,357 | 595 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 69.20% | 30.34% | 0.25% | 0.10% | 0.10% |
| St Francis School | 6,090 | 702 | 5,376 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 11.53% | 88.28% | 0.10% | 0.00% | 0.10% |
| Bessemer City Hall | 2,402 | 1,578 | 815 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 65.70% | 33.93% | 0.25% | 0.00% | 0.12% |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bessemer Fire Station | 1,966 | 591 | 1,367 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 30.06% | 69.53% | 0.15% | 0.25% | 0.00% |
| National Guard Armory | 2,722 | 414 | 2,305 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 15.21% | 84.68% | 0.07% | 0.00% | 0.04% |
| Jonesboro Elementary School | 6,349 | 4,631 | 1,703 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| | 100.00% | 72.94% | 26.82% | 0.11% | 0.05% | 0.08% |
| Addison School | 743 | 30 | 713 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 4.04% | 95.96% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Woodward Elementary School | 1,854 | 652 | 1,197 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 35.17% | 64.56% | 0.05% | 0.16% | 0.05% |
| Fairfield City Hall | 3,057 | 1,105 | 1,942 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 36.15% | 63.53% | 0.03% | 0.26% | 0.03% |
| Fairfield Fire Station | 4,020 | 115 | 3,900 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 2.86% | 97.01% | 0.10% | 0.00% | 0.02% |
| Midfield Community Center | 2,973 | 2,590 | 354 | 13 | 16 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 87.12% | 11.91% | 0.44% | 0.54% | 0.00% |
| Brighton High School | 1,771 | 69 | 1,701 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 3.90% | 96.05% | 0.00% | 0.06% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roosevelt School | 2,511<br>100.00% | 56<br>2.23% | 2,452<br>97.65% | 2<br>0.08% | 1<br>0.04% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Lipscomb City Hall | 3,049<br>100.00% | 1,564<br>51.30% | 1,475<br>48.38% | 2<br>0.07% | 8<br>0.26% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Bryants Chapel AME Church | 4,317<br>100.00% | 38<br>0.88% | 4,279<br>99.12% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Riley School | 5,401<br>100.00% | 398<br>7.37% | 4,986<br>92.32% | 1<br>0.02% | 14<br>0.26% | 2<br>0.04% |
| Fire Station 29 | 9,112<br>100.00% | 5,371<br>58.94% | 3,717<br>40.79% | 14<br>0.15% | 6<br>0.07% | 4<br>0.04% |
| Curry School | 4,419<br>100.00% | 2,824<br>63.91% | 1,560<br>35.30% | 4<br>0.09% | 22<br>0.50% | 9<br>0.20% |
| Willowwood Recreation Center | 5,559<br>100.00% | 1,031<br>18.55% | 4,484<br>80.66% | 16<br>0.29% | 20<br>0.36% | 8<br>0.14% |
| Al Youth Services Vacca | 3,092<br>100.00% | 1,425<br>46.09% | 1,643<br>53.14% | 0<br>0.00% | 19<br>0.61% | 5<br>0.16% |
| Oporto Armory/5801 Tarrant City Ha | 4,144<br>100.00% | 205<br>4.95% | 3,937<br>95.00% | 1<br>0.02% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>0.02% |
| Inglenook School/5910 Mt Park Firs | 4,240<br>100.00% | 1,650<br>38.92% | 2,570<br>60.61% | 2<br>0.05% | 3<br>0.07% | 15<br>0.35% |
| Morton Simpson Community Center | 5,513<br>100.00% | 694<br>12.59% | 4,814<br>87.32% | 3<br>0.05% | 1<br>0.02% | 1<br>0.02% |
| Hudson School | 3,604<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 3,600<br>99.89% | 2<br>0.06% | 2<br>0.06% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/ PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Bham Recreation Center | 3,629 | 504 | 3,121 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 13.89% | 86.00% | 0.06% | 0.06% | 0.00% |
| Wrights Chapel United Methodist | 2,700 | 41 | 2,657 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 1.52% | 98.41% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.07% |
| Hooper City Recreation Center | 2,362 | 2 | 2,357 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 0.08% | 99.79% | 0.00% | 0.04% | 0.08% |
| Lewis School | 1,458 | 0 | 1,457 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.00% | 99.93% | 0.00% | 0.07% | 0.00% |
| Harriman Park Recreation | 613 | 1 | 612 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.16% | 99.84% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Mount Hebron Baptist Church | 4,494 | 450 | 4,042 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 10.01% | 89.94% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.00% |
| Woodrow Wilson School | 6,604 | 1,727 | 4,841 | 3 | 28 | 5 |
| | 100.00% | 26.15% | 73.30% | 0.05% | 0.42% | 0.08% |
| Fairview School | 6,168 | 1,401 | 4,737 | 17 | 11 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 22.71% | 76.80% | 0.28% | 0.18% | 0.03% |
| Ensley High School Gym | 3,846 | 80 | 3,755 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 2.08% | 97.63% | 0.05% | 0.23% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Ensley Branch Public Library | 2,720 | 15 | 2,697 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 0.55% | 99.15% | 0.04% | 0.26% | 0.00% |
| Howze Sanford Recreation | 1,859 | 32 | 1,827 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 1.72% | 98.28% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Pratt City Fire Station | 2,692 | 428 | 2,261 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 15.90% | 83.99% | 0.00% | 0.11% | 0.00% |
| George N Scott School | 4,584 | 109 | 4,468 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 2.38% | 97.47% | 0.00% | 0.13% | 0.02% |
| Total Jefferson County | 258,515 | 62,630 | 195,135 | 252 | 346 | 152 |
| | 100.00% | 24.23% | 75.48% | 0.10% | 0.13% | 0.06% |
| Lowndes County | 12,658 | 3,185 | 9,456 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 25.16% | 74.70% | 0.08% | 0.03% | 0.02% |
| Marengo County | 23,084 | 11,314 | 11,745 | 11 | 11 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 49.01% | 50.88% | 0.05% | 0.05% | 0.01% |
| Montgomery County | | | | | | |
| Normandale Library | | | | | | |
| Tract 0022 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 301 | 30 | 3 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 10.00% | 90.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 311 | 53 | 1 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 1.89% | 98.11% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Block Group 3 | 83 | 4 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 4.82% | 95.18% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

**Units Assigned to a District**
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Tract 0022 | 83 | 4 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 4.82% | 95.18% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Normandale Library | 83 | 4 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 4.82% | 95.18% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Bellingrath Community Center | 2,277 | 102 | 2,166 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | 100.00% | 4.48% | 95.13% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.40% |
| Beulah Baptist Church | 8,252 | 380 | 7,861 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 4.60% | 95.26% | 0.40% | 0.02% | 0.07% |
| Carver High School | 3,535 | 43 | 3,478 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| | 100.00% | 1.22% | 98.39% | 0.11% | 0.17% | 0.11% |
| Capital City Boys Club | 3,524 | 387 | 3,103 | 8 | 17 | 9 |
| | 100.00% | 10.98% | 88.05% | 0.23% | 0.48% | 0.26% |
| Montgomery Boys Club | 2,472 | 1,198 | 1,249 | 6 | 16 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 48.46% | 50.53% | 0.24% | 0.65% | 0.12% |
| Hayneville Road Community Center | 3,177 | 320 | 2,847 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 10.07% | 89.61% | 0.16% | 0.16% | 0.00% |
| Fort Sheperd Armory | 3,013 | 374 | 2,635 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 12.41% | 87.45% | 0.00% | 0.10% | 0.03% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Harrison Elementary | 1,688<br>100.00% | 145<br>8.59% | 1,540<br>91.23% | 1<br>0.06% | 1<br>0.06% | 1<br>0.06% |
| Southlawn Elementary | 5,345<br>100.00% | 157<br>2.94% | 5,179<br>96.89% | 2<br>0.04% | 4<br>0.07% | 3<br>0.06% |
| Houston Hill Community Center | 3,648<br>100.00% | 406<br>11.13% | 3,228<br>88.49% | 13<br>0.36% | 1<br>0.03% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Alabama State University | 4,151<br>100.00% | 480<br>11.56% | 3,652<br>87.98% | 7<br>0.17% | 9<br>0.22% | 3<br>0.07% |
| Hamner Hall Fire Station | 2,524<br>100.00% | 499<br>19.77% | 1,999<br>79.20% | 12<br>0.48% | 12<br>0.48% | 2<br>0.08% |
| Goode Street School | 5,764<br>100.00% | 394<br>6.84% | 5,355<br>92.90% | 2<br>0.03% | 8<br>0.14% | 5<br>0.09% |
| McIntyre Community Center | 4,767<br>100.00% | 67<br>1.41% | 4,697<br>98.53% | 3<br>0.06% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Newtown Community Center | 4,252<br>100.00% | 1,111<br>26.13% | 3,115<br>73.26% | 7<br>0.16% | 16<br>0.38% | 3<br>0.07% |
| North Community Center | 5,882<br>100.00% | 2,165<br>36.81% | 3,664<br>62.29% | 8<br>0.14% | 40<br>0.68% | 5<br>0.09% |
| Union Academy Baptist Church | 323<br>100.00% | 121<br>37.46% | 202<br>62.54% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Union Chapel Ame Zion Church | 1,599<br>100.00% | 599<br>34.96% | 1,036<br>64.79% | 3<br>0.19% | 1<br>0.06% | 0<br>0.00% |
| King Hill Community Center | 1,687<br>100.00% | 712<br>42.21% | 958<br>56.79% | 4<br>0.24% | 13<br>0.77% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catoma School | 1,975<br>100.00% | 1,691<br>85.62% | 267<br>13.52% | 6<br>0.30% | 10<br>0.51% | 1<br>0.05% |
| Hope Hull Church of Christ | 718<br>100.00% | 348<br>48.47% | 354<br>49.30% | 1<br>0.14% | 2<br>0.28% | 13<br>1.81% |
| Snowdown Women's Club | 565<br>100.00% | 222<br>39.29% | 338<br>59.82% | 4<br>0.71% | 1<br>0.18% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Newell Brothers Construction | 1,064<br>100.00% | 746<br>70.11% | 311<br>29.23% | 2<br>0.19% | 0<br>0.00% | 5<br>0.47% |
| Fleta Masonic Lodge | 1,431<br>100.00% | 867<br>60.59% | 558<br>38.99% | 4<br>0.28% | 2<br>0.14% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Lapine Community Center | 1,000<br>100.00% | 577<br>57.70% | 420<br>42.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 3<br>0.30% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Alabama National Bank-Ramer | | | | | | |
| Tract 0058 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1<br>Block 101 | 39<br>100.00% | 5<br>12.82% | 34<br>87.18% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 103 | 14<br>100.00% | 14<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 105 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 106 | 93<br>100.00% | 20<br>21.51% | 73<br>78.49% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 119 | 176<br>100.00% | 120<br>68.18% | 56<br>31.82% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 123 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 152 | 13<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 13<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 153 | 39<br>100.00% | 36<br>92.31% | 3<br>7.69% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 199C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 1 | 377 | 198 | 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 52.52% | 47.48% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block Group 2 | | | | | | |
| Block 206 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 207 | 2<br>100.00% | 2<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 208 | 80<br>100.00% | 50<br>62.50% | 30<br>37.50% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 217 | 141<br>100.00% | 44<br>31.21% | 93<br>65.96% | 4<br>2.84% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 219 | 27<br>100.00% | 5<br>18.52% | 22<br>81.48% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 220 | 7<br>100.00% | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 221 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 222 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 223 | 18<br>100.00% | 18<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 224 | 1<br>100.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 225 | 2<br>100.00% | 2<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Water block 299E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

**Units Assigned to a District**
**District 7**
**Total Populations, All Ages**

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water block 299F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299H | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 2 | 281<br>100.00% | 132<br>46.98% | 145<br>51.60% | 4<br>1.42% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 302 | 50<br>100.00% | 40<br>80.00% | 10<br>20.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 303 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 304 | 57<br>100.00% | 48<br>84.21% | 9<br>15.79% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 305 | 18<br>100.00% | 18<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 306 | 7<br>100.00% | 6<br>85.71% | 1<br>14.29% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 307 | 5<br>100.00% | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 308 | 10<br>100.00% | 10<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 309 | 26<br>100.00% | 26<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 310 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 311 | 15<br>100.00% | 15<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 312 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 313 | 29<br>100.00% | 26<br>89.66% | 3<br>10.34% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 322 | 1<br>100.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 324 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 325 | 1<br>100.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 327 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 328 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 329 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 330 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: **Congressional Districts**

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 3 | 219 | 196 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 89.50% | 10.50% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block Group 4 | | | | | | |
| Block 401 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 93.33% | 6.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 402 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Water block 499G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 4 | 35 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 94.29% | 5.71% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Total Tract 0058 | 912 | 559 | 349 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 61.29% | 38.27% | 0.44% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Alabama National Bank-Ramer | 912<br>100.00% | 559<br>61.29% | 349<br>38.27% | 4<br>0.44% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Montgomery County | 75,628<br>100.00% | 14,634<br>19.35% | 60,640<br>80.18% | 109<br>0.14% | 172<br>0.23% | 73<br>0.10% |
| Perry County | 12,759<br>100.00% | 4,503<br>35.29% | 8,219<br>64.42% | 16<br>0.13% | 14<br>0.11% | 7<br>0.05% |
| Pickens County | | | | | | |
| Cochrane | 587<br>100.00% | 171<br>29.13% | 416<br>70.87% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Ethelsville | 408<br>100.00% | 47<br>11.52% | 361<br>88.48% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Carrollton | | | | | | |
| Tract 9879 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 306B | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 3 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 9879 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Carrollton | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Pine Grove | 174<br>100.00% | 106<br>60.92% | 68<br>39.08% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Spring Hill | 126<br>100.00% | 46<br>36.51% | 80<br>63.49% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pickensville | 702 | 204 | 497 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 29.06% | 70.80% | 0.14% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Sapps | | | | | | |
| Tract 9879 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 311 | 248 | 35 | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 14.11% | 85.89% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 312 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 320 | 31 | 24 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 77.42% | 22.58% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 321 | 73 | 16 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 21.92% | 78.08% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 322 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 323 | 66<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 66<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 324 | 17<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 17<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 325 | 140<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 140<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Water block 399C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399E | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399H | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399J | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399K | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 3 | 575<br>100.00% | 75<br>13.04% | 500<br>86.96% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block Group 4 | | | | | | |
| Block 439 | 28<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 28<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 440 | 119<br>100.00% | 20<br>16.81% | 99<br>83.19% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 469 | 17<br>100.00% | 17<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 470 | 3<br>100.00% | 3<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Water block 499W | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 499X | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 4 | 167<br>100.00% | 40<br>23.95% | 127<br>76.05% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 9879 | 742<br>100.00% | 115<br>15.50% | 627<br>84.50% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Sapps | 742<br>100.00% | 115<br>15.50% | 627<br>84.50% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Pickens County | 2,742<br>100.00% | 692<br>25.24% | 2,049<br>74.73% | 1<br>0.04% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Sumter County | 16,174<br>100.00% | 4,759<br>29.42% | 11,369<br>70.29% | 6<br>0.04% | 30<br>0.19% | 10<br>0.06% |
| Tuscaloosa County<br>Stillman College | 9,591<br>100.00% | 419<br>4.37% | 9,159<br>95.50% | 8<br>0.08% | 3<br>0.03% | 2<br>0.02% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McDonald Hughes Comm Center | 3,599 | 17 | 3,578 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 0.47% | 99.42% | 0.06% | 0.00% | 0.06% |
| Army Reserve Center | 9,021 | 4,219 | 4,736 | 11 | 38 | 17 |
| | 100.00% | 46.77% | 52.50% | 0.12% | 0.42% | 0.19% |
| Bama Mall | 9,714 | 5,805 | 3,804 | 24 | 65 | 16 |
| | 100.00% | 59.76% | 39.16% | 0.25% | 0.67% | 0.16% |
| Regional Education Center | | | | | | |
| Tract 0104.03 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 101A | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 101B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 101C | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 102 | 198 | 160 | 35 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 80.81% | 17.68% | 0.00% | 1.52% | 0.00% |
| Block 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 104A | 262 | 187 | 74 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 71.37% | 28.24% | 0.00% | 0.38% | 0.00% |
| Block 104B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 104C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 105 | 139 | 97 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 69.78% | 30.22% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 106 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 58.33% | 41.67% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 107 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 75.00% | 25.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 108 | 82 | 14 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 17.07% | 82.93% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 109 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 110 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 111 | 72 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 112 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 113 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Block 114 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 115 | 19<br>100.00% | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 116 | 20<br>100.00% | 16<br>80.00% | 4<br>20.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 117 | 62<br>100.00% | 7<br>11.29% | 55<br>88.71% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 118 | 25<br>100.00% | 6<br>24.00% | 19<br>76.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 119 | 19<br>100.00% | 19<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 120 | 7<br>100.00% | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 1 | 1,012<br>100.00% | 702<br>69.37% | 306<br>30.24% | 0<br>0.00% | 4<br>0.40% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 0104.03 | 1,012<br>100.00% | 702<br>69.37% | 306<br>30.24% | 0<br>0.00% | 4<br>0.40% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Tract 0104.04 | | | | | | |
| Block Group 1 | | | | | | |
| Block 102 | 34<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 34<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 103 | 25<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 25<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 104 | 32<br>100.00% | 1<br>3.13% | 31<br>96.88% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 105 | 49<br>100.00% | 2<br>4.08% | 47<br>95.92% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 106 | 10<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 10<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 107 | 8<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 8<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 108 | 43<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 43<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 109 | 21<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 21<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 110 | 13<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 13<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 111 | 24<br>100.00% | 1<br>4.17% | 23<br>95.83% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 112 | 19<br>100.00% | 1<br>5.26% | 18<br>94.74% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 113 | 93<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 93<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 114 | 38<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 38<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 116 | 31<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 31<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 117 | 15<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 15<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 118 | 16<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 16<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Block Group 1 | 471<br>100.00% | 5<br>1.06% | 466<br>98.94% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block Group 2<br>Block 201 | 17<br>100.00% | 1<br>5.88% | 16<br>94.12% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 202 | 77<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 77<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 203 | 36<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 36<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 204 | 67<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 67<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 205 | 14<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 14<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 206 | 16<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 16<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 207 | 96<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 96<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 208 | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 5<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 209 | 25<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 25<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 210 | 102<br>100.00% | 5<br>4.90% | 97<br>95.10% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 211 | 110<br>100.00% | 3<br>2.73% | 107<br>97.27% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 212 | 30<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 30<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 213 | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 1<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 214 | 37<br>100.00% | 7<br>18.92% | 30<br>81.08% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 2 | 633<br>100.00% | 16<br>2.53% | 617<br>97.47% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block Group 3 | | | | | | |
| Block 310 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 311 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 312 | 7<br>100.00% | 1<br>14.29% | 6<br>85.71% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 317 | 14<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 14<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 318 | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 7<br>100.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Block 319 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Block 323 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water block 399A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Block Group 3 | 28<br>100.00% | 1<br>3.57% | 27<br>96.43% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Tract 0104.04 | 1,132<br>100.00% | 22<br>1.94% | 1,110<br>98.06% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total Regional Education Center | 2,144<br>100.00% | 724<br>33.77% | 1,416<br>66.04% | 0<br>0.00% | 4<br>0.19% | 0<br>0.00% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Redistrict

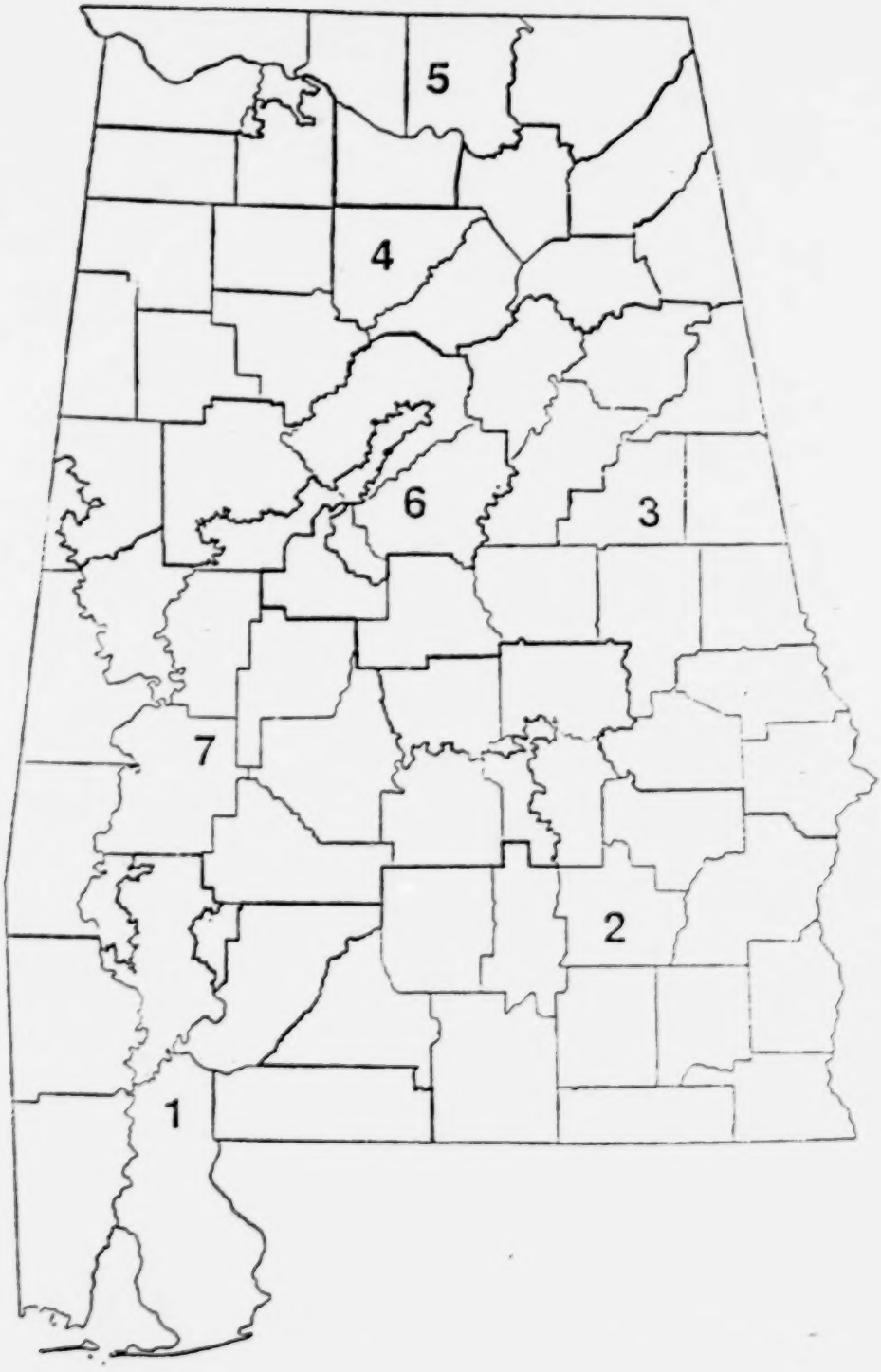
Plan type: Congressional Districts

Units Assigned to a District
District 7
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McFarland Mall | 13,467 | 10,532 | 2,726 | 19 | 172 | 18 |
| | 100.00% | 78.21% | 20.24% | 0.14% | 1.28% | 0.13% |
| Cottondale Methodist Church | 3,492 | 3,447 | 39 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 98.71% | 1.12% | 0.06% | 0.03% | 0.09% |
| Coaling Community Center | 2,476 | 2,203 | 247 | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 88.97% | 9.98% | 0.85% | 0.20% | 0.00% |
| Vance Community Center | 1,519 | 1,491 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 98.16% | 1.84% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Masonic Lodge/Bucksville Baptist/L | 4,398 | 4,176 | 204 | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 94.95% | 4.64% | 0.30% | 0.11% | 0.00% |
| BF Goodrich Union Hall | 972 | 518 | 453 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 53.29% | 46.60% | 0.00% | 0.10% | 0.00% |
| Hillcrest High | 3,276 | 2,727 | 531 | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 83.24% | 16.21% | 0.21% | 0.34% | 0.00% |
| Big Sandy Baptist Church | 2,302 | 1,547 | 751 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 67.20% | 32.62% | 0.13% | 0.04% | 0.00% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncanville Church/Community Cente | 3,212<br>100.00% | 3,072<br>95.64% | 131<br>4.08% | 3<br>0.09% | 2<br>0.06% | 4<br>0.12% |
| Total Tuscaloosa County | 69,183<br>100.00% | 40,897<br>59.11% | 27,803<br>40.19% | 113<br>0.16% | 308<br>0.45% | 62<br>0.09% |
| Wilcox County | 13,568<br>100.00% | 4,203<br>30.98% | 9,353<br>68.93% | 6<br>0.04% | 6<br>0.04% | 0<br>0.00% |
| Total District 7 | 577,227<br>100.00% | 185,454<br>32.13% | 389,796<br>67.53% | 599<br>0.10% | 1,045<br>0.18% | 333<br>0.06% |

## APPENDIX B



IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,
*Plaintiff,*

MICHAEL FIGURES, *et al.*,
*Intervenor-Plaintiffs,*

VS.

GUY HUNT, *et al.*,
*Defendants.*

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# MEMORANDUM OPINION

[Filed Mar. 9, 1992]

Before COX, Circuit Judge, HAND, Senior District Judge, and ALBRITTON, District Judge.

## BY THE COURT

## INTRODUCTION

On September 23, 1991, Plaintiff Paul Charles Wesch brought this action seeking declaratory and injunctive relief against the Governor of Alabama, as well as other state officials, contending, *inter alia*, that the present State law defining congressional districts in the State of Alabama violates Art. I, § 2 of the Constitution. Based on 1990 census data, Wesch specifically alleges that if the 1992 congressional elections were to be held under the present districting plan, it would violate his right to the constitutionally mandated "one-person, one-vote" scheme of representation.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2284(a), this three-judge court was convened. On December 9, 1991, Michael Figures and others, who assert a claim under the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973 *et seq.*, were granted leave to intervene. A two day trial was held.

Having considered the evidence and the post-trial submissions of the parties, the court enters the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

## FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Plaintiff Paul Charles Wesch is a citizen of the United States and is a resident and registered voter in the First Congressional District of Alabama as presently configured.

2. The Intervenor-Plaintiffs, Michael Figures and others, are African-American citizens of the United States and the State of Alabama. They have been allowed to intervene in this litigation both on their own behalf and on behalf of all African-American citizens of the State of Alabama.

3. It was agreed by all parties, including the Plaintiff-Intervenors, that the complaint of intervention would proceed on an allegation that § 2 of the Voting Rights Act has been violated, insofar as the class represented by the intervenors had been denied meaningful access to the voting process that would allow them to elect candidates of their choice.

4. The court notes that the original complaint was filed in September, a fact known to the Plaintiff-Intervenors who chose not to intervene until December 4, 1991. Therefore, the Plaintiff-Intervenors were permitted to intervene only after they agreed to comply with all procedures and deadlines in place.

5. The Defendant Guy Hunt is the Governor of Alabama. The Defendant Billy Joe Camp is the Secretary of State of Alabama. The Defendants Lionel W. Noonan,

Harry D'Olive, Devon Wiggins, Otha Lee Biggs, Jerry Bogan, Clarence Watters, and Tom W. Turner are the Probate Judges of the seven counties which presently comprise the First Congressional District of Alabama. All Defendants are sued both in their individual and official capacities. All Defendants have significant duties in the administration of congressional elections in Alabama.

6. This court advised the parties of its intent to employ Professor Harold W. Stanley as the court's expert to assist in considering any and all plans for redistricting that might be submitted, and to advise the court on the statistical issues in regard to any possible redistricting. The court extended to the parties the opportunity to state if there were any objections to the court's selection of this expert. No objections were filed. After the trial, the parties were also given the opportunity to object to the statistical information relied on by Professor Stanley, the same information underlying this order. No objections were filed.

7. In 1981, the Alabama Legislature enacted the current version of Ala. Code § 17-20-1 (1987), which divided the state into seven congressional districts. During 1990, the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce conducted a census of the United States, including the State of Alabama, pursuant to constitutional authority. On January 16, 1991, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives notified Governor Hunt that Alabama would retain seven seats in the House of Representatives following the 1990 census. (Statement of Agreed Facts and Exhibit A thereto.)

8. According to the 1990 census, Alabama's total population is 4,040,587 persons. In order to achieve exact population equality among each of Alabama's seven congressional districts, the ideal population of each district would be 577,227 persons. (Statement of Agreed Facts and Exhibit B thereto.)

9. Alabama's most populous congressional district is District 5, which has 603,726 persons. Accordingly, Dis-

trict 5 varies from the "ideal" population by 26,499 persons, or 4.59%. Alabama's least populous congressional district is District 6, which has 532,748 persons. Accordingly, District 6 varies from the "ideal" population by 44,479 persons, or 7.71%. The difference between the populations of the most populous and least populous districts is 70,978 persons, which constitutes a relative overall variance from the ideal population of 12.3%. (Statement of Agreed Facts, Exhibit B.)

10. African-Americans do not constitute a majority in any of Alabama's existing congressional districts. (Statement of Agreed Facts, Exhibit C.) However, according to the 1990 census data, the African-American population in Alabama is sufficiently compact and contiguous to permit the creation of a congressional district in which 65% or more of the residents are African-Americans. The parties agree that such a district should be created. (Supplemental Stipulation filed January 3, 1992.)

11. On February 8, 1991, the Alabama Legislature received the 1990 census data on magnetic tape from the Bureau of Census, and this information was loaded, as received, into the computer system maintained by the Alabama Legislature's Permanent Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment ("Reapportionment Committee"). The population data in the Reapportionment Committee's computer data base is the official 1990 census data compiled and released by the Bureau of the Census and is accurate and reliable information for redistricting purposes. (Statement of Agreed Facts.) On July 15, 1991, the Secretary of Commerce advised that there would be no adjustment to the 1990 census figures as originally transmitted to the Alabama Legislature.

12. The total population of each existing congressional district is reflected in Appendix A to this opinion. The total population of each existing congressional district by race is reflected in Appendix B; the total population by race of each of Alabama's 67 counties is reflected in Appendix C; and the voting age population by race of each

of the 67 counties is reflected in Appendix D. The names, dates when first elected, and home addresses of Alabama's incumbent congressmen are reflected in Appendix E.

13. On April 2, 1991, the Reapportionment Committee adopted a set of guidelines for redistricting. (Plaintiff's Exhibit 1; deposition of Marilyn Terry, pp. 24-25.) The Guidelines set forth a fair set of criteria for congressional redistricting. In addition to mandating compliance with population equality or the "one-person, one-vote" rule and the requirements of the Voting Rights Act, these guidelines included the following criteria:

> 3. All legislative and congressional districts will be composed of contiguous and reasonably compact geography.
>
> 4. Where possible, legislative and congressional districts should attempt to preserve communities of interest, including without limitation municipalities and concentrations of blacks and other ethnic minorities, where such efforts do not violate the other stated criteria.
>
> 5. Counties should be used as district building blocks where possible, and to the extent consistent with other aspects of these criteria.
>
> > a. Where county lines cannot be maintained, district boundaries should follow as closely as practicable the local voting precinct boundary lines in order to minimize voter confusion and cost of election administration.
> >
> > b. Where voting precinct boundary lines cannot be followed and also meet the geographic guidelines as stated in this section, district lines must follow census block geography in order to maintain the integrity of the statistical analysis.
>
> 6. Efforts will be made to preserve cores of existing districts where such efforts are consistent with and do not violate the other criteria stated herein.

14. The Alabama Legislature adjourned its 1991 regular session on July 29, 1991, without enacting a congressional redistricting plan. (Statement of Agreed Facts, Paragraph 13.) It was argued that the Legislature might delay the primaries for congressional elections, allowing it time to adopt and have precleared a constitutional redistricting plan. If that were done, two primaries would have to be held, entailing added cost to the taxpayers.

15. By statute, Alabama's congressional primaries will be held June 2, 1992. The qualifying deadline for candidates is sixty days prior to the primary, or April 3, 1992.[1] In order for a legislatively-enacted congressional redistricting plan to receive the "preclearance" from the Justice Department required by § 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c, in time for the April 3 qualifying deadline, such a plan should have been submitted to the Justice Department no later than February 3, 1992.

16. Under Alabama law, the calling of special sessions of the Legislature is a discretionary call on the part of the Governor. Ala. Const. Art. V, § 122. The Governor's answer filed on October 29, 1991, indicated that the Governor did not plan to call a special session of the Legislature for the purposes of redistricting.

17. At the time this case was filed, this court considered it highly unlikely that the legislative process could produce a congressional redistricting plan and have it precleared in time for the 1992 congressional primaries to be held as scheduled. Nothing was presented to this court to indicate that the Legislature would convene for the purpose of adopting a plan of redistricting in time to be precleared for these elections. Nothing was presented to indicate that even if a special session was called for the purpose of considering redistricting, that a successful effort would follow, or that even if the Legislature

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[1] Ala. Code §§ 17-16-6 to -11 (Supp. 1990).

was allowed to consider the matter after the regular term commenced on February 4, 1992, that a plan would be forthcoming, and if forthcoming, there would be time to have such plan precleared. The court considered this case on a fast track in light of the impending primary. All parties participating in this case were put on notice of this fact.

18. Consequently, the court finds that the only means by which Alabama's 1992 congressional primaries may be held in a timely manner (other than under the current districting scheme which, for reasons enumerated in the Conclusions of Law, the court rejects) is pursuant to an interim redistricting plan ordered by this court.

19. The parties have submitted six proposed redistricting plans to the court for its consideration: (1) the "Reed Plan," Plaintiff's Exhibits 3 and 7; (2) the "Sam Pierce Zero Plan," Plaintiff's Exhibits 2 and 6 (hereafter the "Pierce Plan"); (3) the "Hilliard Plan," Intervenors' Exhibits 3 and 3A; (4) the "Unity Plan," Intervenors' Exhibits 1 and 1A; (5) the "Modified Unity Plan," Intervenors' Exhibits 2 and 2A; and (6) the "CD25 Plan," Intervenors' Exhibits 4 and 4A.

20. Of the six plans submitted, only the Reed Plan was considered in its final form by the Reapportionment Committee. The Pierce Plan, however, is a modification of a plan called the "Larry Dixon Plan" which was considered by the Reapportionment Committee. The Pierce Plan modified the Larry Dixon Plan to some extent, but the basic format is similar. The Legislature of the State of Alabama created an Interim Task Force on Reapportionment by Act #87-356. By Act #90-388 that task force became the staff to the Permanent Committee on Reapportionment of the Alabama Legislature. The task force scheduled a series of public hearings in regard to redistricting matters, and under the instructions given to the Reapportionment Committee, as set forth in the Guide-

lines for Legislative and Congressional Redistricting, the Reapportionment Committee meetings and public hearings were open to the public and all plans presented to the Reapportionment Committee were to be made available to the public for its input. These public meetings were held in accordance with the schedule outlined in the appendix to the motion to dissolve filed by Evans (Tab #14). Among those plans considered by the Reapportionment Committee, and one that apparently was to be presented to the Legislature, was the Larry Dixon Plan.

The Reapportionment Committee conducting the hearings was made up both African-Americans and Whites. Public input to the Reapportionment Committee in regard to the respective plans was from both African-Americans and Whites.

21. Neither The Pierce Plan nor the Larry Dixon Plan was adopted by the Alabama Legislature.

22. We take judicial notice of the fact that the Legislature has since adopted a plan which substantially differs from any plan that was submitted to this court. We also note the fact that the adopted Plan has neither been precleared by the Justice Department nor approved by the District Court for the District of Columbia.

23. Only two of the plans submitted—the Pierce Plan and the Reed Plan—achieve population equality among the districts. Under the Pierce Plan two districts contain one person less than the ideal district population of 577,227. Under the Reed Plan, one district has two fewer voters than the ideal. The Hilliard Plan has a total deviation of .71% and an average deviation of .63%. The Modified Unity Plan shows a deviation of 1.6% with an average of .52%. The Unity Plan exhibits a total deviation of 1.15% and an average of .27%. Finally, the CD25 Plan has a deviation of .02%. Deviations in all these plans are not justified by any particular goal or interest.

24. Both the Pierce and Reed Plans contain a district with more than 65% African-American population. Under the Pierce Plan, District 7 contains an African-American population comprising 67.69% of the total residents of that District and 63.58% of that District's voting age residents. These percentages slightly exceed those in the majority African-American district (District 4) created by the Reed Plan: 66.69% total population and 62.93% voting age population. (Plaintiff's Exhibits 2 and 3; TR 15-16.) More significantly, as of December 1990, the African-American percentage of registered voters in the Pierce Plan's District 7 was 55.55%, which is 3% greater than the African-American percentage of registered voters in the Reed Plan's District 4.

25. Both the Reed Plan and the Pierce Plan provide African-Americans in Alabama with a substantial majority so as to permit them an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. The district in the Pierce Plan is slightly more weighted because it includes higher percentages of African-Americans in total population, voting age population and registered voter population.

26. The Hilliard Plan includes two majority African-American districts, with an African-American population of 59.33% and 61.98%respectively. Although this plan was submitted by the intervenors, they took the position that the Hilliard Plan probably provided obstacles of sufficient nature to cast doubt on their opportunity to elect candidates of their choice in these districts.

27. There are significant differences between the Pierce Plan and the Reed Plan in terms of compactness of their districts. District 1 of the Pierce Plan includes six closely contiguous counties in southwest Alabama, whereas District 1 under the Reed Plan includes Mobile County to the south and Tuscaloosa County to the north. District 2 under the Pierce Plan is largely composed of counties in the southeast corner of the state, while the Reed Plan's

District 2 stretches from Mobile County, in the extreme southwest corner of the State, to Lee County, in east central Alabama. The Pierce Plan is superior to the Reed Plan in terms of compactness.[2]

28. The Pierce Plan maintains the integrity of individual voting precincts to a far greater degree than does the Reed Plan. The Pierce Plan splits only 10 voting precincts statewide, whereas the Reed Plan splits at least 57. (Plaintiff's Exhibits 2 and 3.) A redistricting plan should minimize precinct splitting when possible because of administrative problems encountered in the conduct of elections when precincts are split.

Furthermore, it is possible to construct a majority African-American district in Alabama using precincts as building blocks.

29. The Pierce Plan splits seven counties. The Reed Plan splits eight counties. The Hilliard Plan splits thirty-one counties.

30. The Pierce Plan also maintains the cores of existing districts to a much greater extent than the Reed Plan. Again, the most striking differences between the plans in this regard are apparent in Districts 1 and 2. There are also significant differences in District 3. The following table reflects the percentage of residents of existing Districts 1, 2, and 3 who remain in those districts under the Pierce and Reed Plans:

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[2] The Reock Test indicates that the Reed Plan contains a district which is the *least* compact of any of the 35 districts analyzed by the Reapportionment Office. The Reed Plan's District 1 has a Reock Test measurement with less than 0.2 and by comparison, the average of the Pierce districts under the Reock Test is 0.41.

The Reock Test is a relatively simple method of measuring the relationship between the area of the district and the area of the smallest possible circumscribing circle. The resulting measure is a number between 1 to 0, with numbers closer to one being more compact. *See Karcher v. Dagget*, 462 U.S. 725, 756-57 (1983).

| District | Pierce | Reed |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 97.2 | 64.3 |
| 2 | 86.7 | 57.0 |
| 3 | 85.2 | 75.0 |

31. As a consequence of its apparent disregard for maintaining the cores of existing Districts 1 and 2, the Reed Plan would also separate the incumbent congressmen in those districts from a large percentage of their current constituents. Under the Reed Plan, Congressman Callahan, the incumbent in the present District 1, would be placed in District 2. (Plaintiff's Exhibit 20.) District 2 under the Reed Plan contains only 25.6% of Congressman Callahan's existing constituents. Likewise, the Reed Plan would place Congressman Dickinson, the present incumbent in District 2, in District 3 against District 3's incumbent, Congressman Browder. (Plaintiff's Exhibit 20.) 75.0% of the current residents of District 3—Congressman Browder's present constituents—are included in the Reed Plan's District 3. However, only 19.0% of Congressman Dickinson's present constituents are included in that District.

32. Another consequence of the Reed Plan's distortion of Districts 1 and 2 is that the Pierce Plan better preserves the communities of interests in those two districts.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

33. The court has jurisdiction pursuant to the authority contained in 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 2284 and 42 U.S.C. § 1971 *et seq.*

34. Congressional redistricting is primarily and foremost a state legislative responsibility. It is therefore with great reluctance that we order an interim plan to become effective for the upcoming 1992 elections. It is out of deference to the Legislature that we have delayed our ruling until this time. In fact, we have afforded it every

opportunity to fashion its own plan in order that it could fulfill its responsibility under the Constitution.[3]

35. Unfortunately, the Legislature has not yet precleared its adopted plan so that it can be in place for the impending elections, and we are bound by the Constitution not to permit these elections under the present districts.[4]

36. First and foremost, any court ordered redistricting plan must achieve precise population equality among its districts. *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964); *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526 (1969). This is to ensure that "as nearly as is practicable one man's vote in a congressional election will be worth as much as

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[3] It was argued that the Legislature was unable to fulfill its obligation to redistrict because the census information it received in February 1991 might be subject to correction. This argument fails because the Supreme Court has previously indicated that the fact that the latest correction of the census is not available at the time the problem is addressed is of no moment to that effort. *Karcher v. Dagget*, 462 U.S. 725, 729 (1983).

[4] The Alabama law establishes the qualifying date for upcoming primary elections at April 3, 1992, and as noted *supra*, the ability of the Legislature to preclear its newly adopted plan appears illusory. Those who may desire to seek congressional office, and who must qualify by April 3, 1992, are left in a quandary as to what will be their district, when they are to qualify, when will the primaries actually be conducted, and, potentially, whether an election will be held at all. In addition to candidates being left in such a quandary, certain requirements of the law impact on the election officials, including the Probate Judges and others, who must conduct these elections. Lastly, the voters are impacted by the effect of potential delays as it affects the quality of their representation in the national legislature. For these reasons, this court finds that there is an emergency that requires judicial attention under the law in order to provide adequate relief for all affected, including the plaintiff. Since this is so, it becomes necessary for the court to consider an appropriate plan in light of the judiciai standards imposed in drafting such plans as against those that might be considered by a legislature. *Chapman v. Meier*, 420 U.S. 1 (1975); *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407 (1977).

another's." *Wesberry*, 376 U.S. at 7-8. Put another way, Art. I, § 2 prohibits any population deviations among districts in a congressional redistricting plan without proper justification. *Kirkpatrick*, 394 U.S. at 531.

37. Among the plans submitted, only two meet this rigorous standard [5]—the Pierce Plan and the Reed Plan. All the other plans which were submitted have unacceptable deviations. Further, none of the proponents of these plans provide an adequate justification for the deviation and we have "no authority to depart from the constitutional mandate of perfect equality in order to achieve some non-constitutional policy" that we believe will serve the public good.[6] *Connor*, 431 U.S. at 417.

38. If it is possible under constitutional restrictions, a court should consider expressed state policies and preferences. The Reapportionment Committee established

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[5] Precise population equality is a demanding standard requiring the states to "justify each variance no matter how small." *Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 730 (quoting *Kirkpatrick*, 394 U.S. at 530-31 (citations omitted)). *See Hastert v. State Bd. of Elections*, 777 F. Supp. 634 (N.D. Ill. 1991) (rejecting a plan with a .00297% population deviation because the plan's proponent could not justify its equality inferiority in comparison with another submitted plan with a .00017% deviation).

The advancement of information processing technologies in the last decade since *Karcher* have raised the deviation standard to an "absolute population equality," giving greater authority to the Court's 1983 statement that "rapid advances in computer technology and education during the last two decades make it relatively simply to draw contiguous districts of equal population and at the same time to further whatever secondary goals the state has." *Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 732.

[6] Some of these parties argue that the population deviations in their plans can be zeroed out easily. This may be so, but we remind the parties that this type of computation is not this court's responsibility. If a party wishes to propose a plan for adoption by a court, then it is incumbent upon that party to fashion a plan that comports with the law.

guidelines by which to measure a proposed apportionment plan. These guidelines reflect constitutional considerations established by case and statutory law. Any redistricting plan should take into consideration: compactness/contiguity; preservation of political subdivisions; maintenance of communities of interest; and preservation of the core areas of existing districts.

39. Compactness addresses the geographic shape of districts. The most compact district is the district that is configured in the smallest possible area. *See Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 756-57. Preservation of political subdivisions promotes efficient representation, empowers a constituency's ability to organize productively, and serves as a deterrent to partisan gerrymandering. *Burton v. Hobbie*, 561 F. Supp. 1029, 1035 (M.D. Ala. 1983); *Ely v. Klahr*, 403 U.S. 108 (1971). Protecting communities of interest is meant to keep intact "distinctive units which share common concerns with respect to one or more identifiable features such as geography, demography, ethnicity, culture, socio-economic status or trade." *Carstens v. Lamm*, 543 F. Supp. 68 (D.C. Colo. 1982). Preserving cores of existing congressional districts prevents needless modifications and avoids pitting two incumbent congressmen against one another. *Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 740. Based on the findings made above, we conclude that the Pierce Plan better satisfies the above criteria than does the Reed Plan, or any of the other plans.

40. With regard to the majority African-American district, the parties entered into the following stipulation:

> According to 1990 data compiled and released by the United States Bureau of the Census, the African American population in the State of Alabama is sufficiently compact and contiguous to comprise a single member significant majority (65% or more) African American Congressional district. Consequently, all parties agree that a significant majority African American Congressional district should be created.

(Supplemental Stipulation dated January 3, 1992.) This stipulation avoided the necessity of the court considering prolonged testimony regarding whether § 2 of the Voting Rights Act requires the creation of such a district under the circumstances present in this case. This court will honor the stipulation, and accordingly, will not make an independent determination of whether § 2 of the Voting Rights Act requires the creation of a majority African-American congressional district in Alabama at this time. The court has found that the Pierce Plan creates a majority African-American district that provides African-Americans a reasonable opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice, and does so without the need for extensive gerrymandering. The court deems it inappropriate to make a judicial determination relative to what § 2 requires under the circumstances present in this case in light of the stipulation; the parties do not contest the matter and therefore it would be imprudent for the court to address it. This case does not require this court to decide whether the creation of a majority African-American district is mandated by either § 2 or the Constitution and as a matter of judicial restraint we do not undertake to do so.

41. Therefore, having followed the mandate in *Karcher*, while keeping in mind the desirability of preserving compactness, cores of all districts, communities of interest, and political subdivisions, we adopt the Pierce Plan except to the extent mentioned below.[7]

First, we have discovered no justifiable basis for the fact that the Pierce Plan places Congressman Erdreich and Congressman Harris in the same district. The Su-

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[7] When no plan submitted to a court fully comports with objectives and criteria that should be incorporated in a judicially approved plan, a court should fashion its own plan to satisfy relevant legal criteria and incorporate the most desirable aspects of the plans presented to the court. *Carstens v. Lamm*, 543 F. Supp. 68 (D.C. Colo. 1982).

preme Court has recognized the policy of "avoiding contests between incumbent representatives" as a legitimate objective. *Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 740. *See also Burton v. Hobbie*, 561 F. Supp. at 1035. Accordingly, we have modified the Pierce Plan so that the two congressmen will not be in the same district. Second, in working to achieve zero population deviation and redesign Districts 6 and 7, the affected districts were made marginally more compact in Jefferson and Tuscaloosa counties.

42. The court adopts a redistricting plan to be used in the conduct of congressional elections for the State of Alabama (to be called "The 1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan") in the event the Alabama Legislaure fails to have precleared a redistricting plan in time for the conduct of those elections without delay under applicable state and federal laws. The plan is verbally described in Appendix A to Professor Stanley's report dated January 22, 1992. (*See* Order, Doc. #97). Appendix B to that report is a map depicting the plan. The map is appended simply to illustrate the plan, and Appendix A shall control in the event of any conflict between it and Appendix B. Appendix C to that report includes certain statistical data which the court finds to be accurate, none of the parties having posed objections to that data in response to this court's order.

43. A motion pending seeks a stay of any order by this court adopting a plan pending preclearance. We have reserved ruling on the motion until now. We conclude that there is no requirement that the plan which we now adopt be precleared before it becomes operative.[8]

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[8] Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c, requires a governmental body to obtain preclearance of a proposed plan either by securing a declaratory judgment from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or by submitting the change to the Attorney General of the United States. As long as the Attorney General has not interposed an objection within sixty days after such submission, the state may enforce the change.

44. First, the plan that we now adopt is a "court decreed" plan. *Conner v. Johnson*, 402 U.S. 690 (1971). It is clear that a plan must be precleared only if it is a "legislative plan." *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130, 137 (1981). "[T]he essential characteristic of a legislative plan is the exercise of legislative judgment . . . [that is], a proposal reflecting the policy choices of the elected representatives of the people . . . ." *Id.* at 152-53. *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 51.18 (1991) (stating that, in general, "changes affecting voting that are ordered by a federal court are subject to the preclearance requirements of section 5 to the extent that they reflect the policy choices of the submitting authority.").

The plan which this court adopts today is substantially the same as the plan offered by Plaintiff Wesch. Neither he, nor the party he is affiliated with, can claim to be exercising legislative judgment. We are certain that the Pierce Plan does not reflect the policy choices of the elected representative of the people. *Cf. McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130 (1981) (holding that a reapportionment plan submitted to a court by the *legislative body* of a covered jurisdiction was a legislative plan); *Campos v. City of Baytown, Texas*, 840 F.2d 1240 (5th Cir. 1988) (holding that plan proposed by *the city* was a legislative plan), *cert. denied*, 492 U.S. 905 (1989); *Farnum v. Burns*, 561 F. Supp. 83, 92 (D. R.I. 1983) (holding that plan drafted by a legislative consultant under the direction of the *legislative body* reflected the policy choices of the elected representative and was therefore a legislative plan).

45. Alternatively, it appears that the Legislature will not have a plan precleared in time to be in place for the April 3, 1992 qualifying deadline. For that reason, the situation calls for emergency action by this court. The Supreme Court acknowledged this exception to preclearance in *Upham v. Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 44 (1982):

> It is true that we have authorized District Courts to order or to permit elections to be held pursuant

> to apportionment plans that do not in all respects measure up to the legal requirements, even constitutional requirements. Necessity has been the motivating factor in these situations. (citations omitted).

The Court later reaffirmed this exception in *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130, 153 n.35 (1981), noting the ample power of the district courts to fashion interim plans. *See also Burton v. Hobbie*, 561 F. Supp. at 1036 (recognizing the authority of a court to implement an interim plan so that an election can be held); 28 C.F.R. § 51.18 (c) (1991) (acknowledging a federal court's authority to approve a plan without preclearance: "A federal court's authorization of the emergency interim use without preclearance of a voting change does not exempt from section 5 review any use of the practice not explicitly authorized by the court.").

For the foregoing reasons, the Motion is Denied.

46. We find that, at a minimum, district lines should become fixed one week prior to the April 3, 1992 qualifying date for candidates to allow both candidates and election officials the necessary time to evaluate them and choose their future conduct accordingly.

## CONCLUSION

Congressional redistricting is a state legislature's fundamental task, but it becomes a judicial duty when a legislature fails to adopt and preclear a plan after having adequate opportunity to do so.

At the time this opinion is released, it is reported, although evidence of such is not before the court, that the Alabama legislature has passed a redistricting plan. It is also reported that the plan has not received preclearance by the Attorney General of the United States under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Since this court recognizes that congressional redistricting is properly a matter to be determined by the legisla-

ture and that the federal courts should intervene only if the legislature fails to act in a constitutional manner, the question arises: Why should the court not consider the legislature's belatedly adopted plan and, if it is found by the court to comply with constitutional and legal requirements, adopt this expression of the legislative will as the court's plan and order it into effect immediately? The answer is that this court has no legal authority to do so.

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act requires a legislative plan to be submitted to the Attorney General for approval before it can be put into effect. The Attorney General has a period of 60 days to study the plan and express any objections he might have to it or to any of its provisions.

The Supreme Court has made clear that this requirement of the Voting Rights Act cannot be put aside by having a legislative plan approved by a federal district court (other than the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia). *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. at 130; *United States v. Board of Supervisors*, 429 U.S. 642 (1977).

Thus, if we adopted the reported legislative plan, it would still be subject to the preclearance requirement, which might well require postponement of the primaries. This we are unwilling to do.

It should be clearly understood that this court does not wish to compete with the state legislature as to where congressional district lines should be drawn. It is, however, our responsibility to ensure that the voters of this state have the opportunity to choose their members of Congress from constitutionally drawn districts when elections are held at the time set by state law.

If the plan reportedly adopted by the legislature should be precleared by some expedited method no later than 12:00 noon, Central Time, March 27, 1992, one week before the statutory deadline for candidates to qualify to run, as set out herein, then that plan will take effect and

those will be the congressional districts for the 1992 election. Otherwise, the legislature will have defaulted in its obligation to the people of the state and the plan described herein will take effect.

The plan adopted by this court shall become operative and controlling for the 1992 congressional elections. Additionally, it shall govern the conduct of congressional elections after 1992 unless and until the Legislature for the State of Alabama adopts a plan and has it precleared in time for such elections to proceed without delay under applicable law.

The court will by separate document enter judgment consistent with this opinion.

# APPENDIX A

1990 Total Population
State of Alabama Congressional Districts

DB: Alabama

District Statistics
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: Cong. Districts

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| District Name | Number Members | Total Population | Ideal Population | District Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | 1 | 593,911 | 577,227 | 16,684 |
| District 2 | 1 | 569,423 | 577,227 | −7,804 |
| District 3 | 1 | 565,135 | 577,227 | −12,092 |
| District 4 | 1 | 573,868 | 577,227 | −3,359 |
| District 5 | 1 | 603,726 | 577,227 | 26,499 |
| District 6 | 1 | 532,748 | 577,227 | −44,479 |
| District 7 | 1 | 601,776 | 577,227 | 24,549 |

PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Range of populations: | 532,748 to 603,726 |
| Ratio range: | 1.1332 |
| Absolute range: | −44,479 to 26,499 |
| Absolute overall range: | 70,978 |
| Relative range: | −7.71 to 4.59% |
| Relative overall range: | 12.30% |
| Absolute mean deviation: | 19352.29 |
| Relative mean deviation: | 3.35% |
| Standard deviation: | 23237.8677 |

# APPENDIX B

DB: Alabama

District Summary
Total Populations, All Ages, with percents
Plan: Cong. Districts

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| District Name | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | 593,911 | 408,778 | 175,531 | 4,951 | 3,786 | 865 |
| | 100.00% | 68.83% | 29.56% | 0.83% | 0.64% | 0.15% |
| District 2 | 569,423 | 381,279 | 182,021 | 1,593 | 3,285 | 1,245 |
| | 100.00% | 66.96% | 31.97% | 0.28% | 0.58% | 0.22% |
| District 3 | 565,135 | 403,218 | 156,724 | 1,133 | 3,132 | 928 |
| | 100.00% | 71.35% | 27.73% | 0.20% | 0.55% | 0.16% |
| District 4 | 573,868 | 530,503 | 40,004 | 1,647 | 1,063 | 651 |
| | 100.00% | 92.44% | 6.97% | 0.29% | 0.19% | 0.11% |
| District 5 | 603,726 | 503,616 | 88,353 | 5,505 | 5,158 | 1,094 |
| | 100.00% | 83.42% | 14.63% | 0.91% | 0.85% | 0.18% |
| District 6 | 532,748 | 331,711 | 196,872 | 730 | 2,936 | 499 |
| | 100.00% | 62.26% | 36.95% | 0.14% | 0.55% | 0.09% |
| District 7 | 601,776 | 416,692 | 181,200 | 947 | 2,437 | 500 |
| | 100.00% | 69.24% | 30.11% | 0.16% | 0.40% | 0.08% |
| Total | 4,040,587 | 2,975,797 | 1,020,705 | 16,506 | 21,797 | 5,782 |
| | 100.00% | 73.65% | 25.26% | 0.41% | 0.54% | 0.14% |

DB: Alabama

District Summary
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: Cong. Districts

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| District Name | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | 593,911 | 408,778 | 175,531 | 4,951 | 3,786 | 865 |
| District 2 | 569,423 | 381,279 | 182,021 | 1,593 | 3,285 | 1,245 |
| District 3 | 565,135 | 403,218 | 156,724 | 1,133 | 3,132 | 928 |
| District 4 | 573,868 | 530,503 | 40,004 | 1,647 | 1,063 | 651 |
| District 5 | 603,726 | 503,616 | 88,353 | 5,505 | 5,158 | 1,094 |
| District 6 | 532,748 | 331,711 | 196,872 | 730 | 2,936 | 499 |
| District 7 | 601,776 | 416,692 | 181,200 | 947 | 2,437 | 500 |

DB: Alabama

## APPENDIX C

Attributes of Census Units
Within Alabama
Total Populations, All Ages

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Autauga County | 34,222 | 27,144 | 6,845 | 71 | 120 | 42 |
| | 100.00% | 79.32% | 20.00% | 0.21% | 0.35% | 0.12% |
| Baldwin County | 98,280 | 84,565 | 12,640 | 630 | 221 | 224 |
| | 100.00% | 86.04% | 12.86% | 0.64% | 0.22% | 0.23% |
| Barbour County | 25,417 | 14,118 | 11,194 | 46 | 44 | 15 |
| | 100.00% | 55.55% | 44.04% | 0.18% | 0.17% | 0.06% |
| Bibb County | 16,576 | 13,052 | 3,478 | 25 | 11 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 78.74% | 20.98% | 0.15% | 0.07% | 0.06% |
| Blount County | 39,248 | 38,397 | 521 | 133 | 33 | 164 |
| | 100.00% | 97.83% | 1.33% | 0.34% | 0.08% | 0.42% |
| Bullock County | 11,042 | 3,036 | 7,986 | 8 | 10 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 27.50% | 72.32% | 0.07% | 0.09% | 0.02% |
| Butler County | 21,892 | 13,049 | 8,798 | 24 | 19 | 2 |
| | 100.00% | 59.61% | 40.19% | 0.11% | 0.09% | 0.01% |
| Calhoun County | 116,034 | 92,873 | 21,578 | 296 | 869 | 418 |
| | 100.00% | 80.04% | 18.60% | 0.26% | 0.75% | 0.36% |
| Chambers County | 36,876 | 23,575 | 13,221 | 41 | 13 | 26 |
| | 100.00% | 63.93% | 35.85% | 0.11% | 0.04% | 0.07% |
| Cherokee County | 19,543 | 18,154 | 1,291 | 51 | 24 | 23 |
| | 100.00% | 92.89% | 6.61% | 0.26% | 0.12% | 0.12% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chilton County | 32,458 | 28,647 | 3,674 | 63 | 38 | 36 |
| | 100.00% | 88.26% | 11.32% | 0.19% | 0.12% | 0.11% |
| Choctaw County | 16,018 | 8,913 | 7,077 | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 55.64% | 44.18% | 0.06% | 0.07% | 0.04% |
| Clarke County | 27,240 | 15,527 | 11,625 | 45 | 35 | 8 |
| | 100.00% | 57.00% | 42.68% | 0.17% | 0.13% | 0.03% |
| Clay County | 13,252 | 11,044 | 2,166 | 23 | 13 | 6 |
| | 100.00% | 83.34% | 16.34% | 0.17% | 0.10% | 0.05% |
| Cleburne County | 12,730 | 12,084 | 587 | 20 | 13 | 26 |
| | 100.00% | 94.93% | 4.61% | 0.16% | 0.10% | 0.20% |
| Coffee County | 40,240 | 32,702 | 6,917 | 163 | 317 | 141 |
| | 100.00% | 81.27% | 17.19% | 0.41% | 0.79% | 0.35% |
| Colbert County | 51,666 | 42,820 | 8,568 | 137 | 93 | 48 |
| | 100.00% | 82.88% | 16.58% | 0.27% | 0.18% | 0.09% |
| Conecuh County | 14,054 | 8,063 | 5,925 | 43 | 13 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 57.37% | 42.16% | 0.31% | 0.09% | 0.07% |
| Coosa County | 11,063 | 7,242 | 3,782 | 34 | 4 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 65.46% | 34.19% | 0.31% | 0.04% | 0.01% |
| Covington County | 36,478 | 31,551 | 4,777 | 72 | 48 | 30 |
| | 100.00% | 86.49% | 13.10% | 0.20% | 0.13% | 0.08% |
| Crenshaw County | 13,635 | 10,048 | 3,544 | 27 | 11 | 5 |
| | 100.00% | 73.69% | 25.99% | 0.20% | 0.08% | 0.04% |
| Cullman County | 67,613 | 66,744 | 560 | 134 | 117 | 58 |
| | 100.00% | 98.71% | 0.83% | 0.20% | 0.17% | 0.09% |
| Dale County | 49,633 | 39,365 | 8,847 | 239 | 731 | 451 |
| | 100.00% | 79.31% | 17.82% | 0.48% | 1.47% | 0.91% |

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dallas County | 48,130 | 20,121 | 27,825 | 41 | 129 | 14 |
| | 100.00% | 41.81% | 57.81% | 0.09% | 0.27% | 0.03% |
| DeKalb County | 54,651 | 52,980 | 1,028 | 481 | 77 | 85 |
| | 100.00% | 96.94% | 1.88% | 0.88% | 0.14% | 0.16% |
| Elmore County | 49,210 | 37,850 | 11,039 | 137 | 129 | 55 |
| | 100.00% | 76.92% | 22.43% | 0.28% | 0.26% | 0.11% |
| Escambia County | 35,518 | 24,326 | 10,046 | 1,047 | 58 | 41 |
| | 100.00% | 68.49% | 28.28% | 2.95% | 0.16% | 0.12% |
| Etowah County | 99,840 | 85,274 | 13,799 | 250 | 419 | 98 |
| | 100.00% | 85.41% | 13.82% | 0.25% | 0.42% | 0.10% |
| Fayette County | 17,962 | 15,717 | 2,190 | 9 | 19 | 27 |
| | 100.00% | 87.50% | 12.19% | 0.05% | 0.11% | 0.15% |
| Franklin County | 27,814 | 26,463 | 1,249 | 57 | 35 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 95.14% | 4.49% | 0.20% | 0.13% | 0.04% |
| Geneva County | 23,647 | 20,682 | 2,824 | 93 | 15 | 33 |
| | 100.00% | 87.46% | 11.94% | 0.39% | 0.06% | 0.14% |
| Greene County | 10,153 | 1,966 | 8,181 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 19.36% | 80.58% | 0.03% | 0.00% | 0.03% |
| Hale County | 15,498 | 6,255 | 9,214 | 20 | 9 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 40.36% | 59.45% | 0.13% | 0.06% | 0.00% |
| Henry County | 15,374 | 9,918 | 5,395 | 31 | 6 | 24 |
| | 100.00% | 64.51% | 35.09% | 0.20% | 0.04% | 0.16% |
| Houston County | 81,331 | 61,513 | 18,954 | 287 | 470 | 107 |
| | 100.00% | 75.63% | 23.30% | 0.35% | 0.58% | 0.13% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson County | 47,796<br>100.00% | 44,696<br>93.51% | 1,968<br>4.12% | 1,020<br>2.13% | 90<br>0.19% | 22<br>0.05% |
| Jefferson County | 651,525<br>100.00% | 418,317<br>64.21% | 228,521<br>35.07% | 889<br>0.14% | 3,222<br>0.49% | 576<br>0.09% |
| Lamar County | 15,715<br>100.00% | 13,805<br>87.85% | 1,862<br>11.85% | 24<br>0.15% | 10<br>0.06% | 14<br>0.09% |
| Lauderdale County | 79,661<br>100.00% | 71,560<br>89.83% | 7,695<br>9.66% | 165<br>0.21% | 196<br>0.25% | 45<br>0.06% |
| Lawrence County | 31,513<br>100.00% | 24,563<br>77.95% | 4,798<br>15.23% | 2,124<br>6.74% | 19<br>0.06% | 9<br>0.03% |
| Lee County | 87,146<br>100.00% | 64,889<br>74.46% | 20,407<br>23.42% | 132<br>0.15% | 1,584<br>1.82% | 134<br>0.15% |
| Limestone County | 54,135<br>100.00% | 46,658<br>86.19% | 7,127<br>13.17% | 148<br>0.27% | 158<br>0.29% | 44<br>0.08% |
| Lowndes County | 12,658<br>100.00% | 3,185<br>25.16% | 9,456<br>74.70% | 10<br>0.08% | 4<br>0.03% | 3<br>0.02% |
| Macon County | 24,928<br>100.00% | 3,443<br>13.81% | 21,340<br>85.61% | 24<br>0.10% | 99<br>0.40% | 22<br>0.09% |
| Madison County | 238,912<br>100.00% | 184,197<br>77.10% | 48,116<br>20.14% | 1,601<br>0.67% | 4,232<br>1.77% | 766<br>0.32% |
| Marengo County | 23,084<br>100.00% | 11,314<br>49.01% | 11,745<br>50.88% | 11<br>0.05% | 11<br>0.05% | 3<br>0.01% |
| Marion County | 29,830<br>100.00% | 28,759<br>96.41% | 967<br>3.24% | 57<br>0.19% | 35<br>0.12% | 12<br>0.04% |
| Marshall County | 70,832<br>100.00% | 69,361<br>97.92% | 1,087<br>1.53% | 231<br>0.33% | 111<br>0.16% | 42<br>0.06% |

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mobile County | 378,643 | 254,853 | 117,872 | 1,940 | 3,398 | 580 |
| | 100.00% | 67.31% | 31.13% | 0.51% | 0.90% | 0.15% |
| Monroe County | 23,968 | 14,320 | 9,372 | 215 | 54 | 7 |
| | 100.00% | 59.75% | 39.10% | 0.90% | 0.23% | 0.03% |
| Montgomery County | 209,085 | 119,420 | 87,312 | 414 | 1,533 | 406 |
| | 100.00% | 57.12% | 41.76% | 0.20% | 0.73% | 0.19% |
| Morgan County | 100,043 | 89,122 | 10,081 | 310 | 370 | 160 |
| | 100.00% | 89.08% | 10.08% | 0.31% | 0.37% | 0.16% |
| Perry County | 12,759 | 4,503 | 8,219 | 16 | 14 | 7 |
| | 100.00% | 35.29% | 64.42% | 0.13% | 0.11% | 0.05% |
| Pickens County | 20,699 | 12,002 | 8,645 | 24 | 27 | 1 |
| | 100.00% | 57.98% | 41.77% | 0.12% | 0.13% | 0.00% |
| Pike County | 27,595 | 17,814 | 9,548 | 146 | 68 | 19 |
| | 100.00% | 64.56% | 34.60% | 0.53% | 0.25% | 0.07% |
| Randolph County | 19,881 | 15,138 | 4,686 | 29 | 21 | 7 |
| | 100.00% | 76.14% | 23.57% | 0.15% | 0.11% | 0.04% |
| Russell County | 46,860 | 28,473 | 18,088 | 90 | 117 | 92 |
| | 100.00% | 60.76% | 38.60% | 0.19% | 0.25% | 0.20% |
| St. Clair County | 50,009 | 45,138 | 4,561 | 136 | 77 | 97 |
| | 100.00% | 90.26% | 9.12% | 0.27% | 0.15% | 0.19% |
| Shelby County | 99,358 | 90,715 | 7,718 | 264 | 575 | 86 |
| | 100.00% | 91.30% | 7.77% | 0.27% | 0.58% | 0.09% |
| Sumter County | 16,174 | 4,759 | 11,369 | 6 | 30 | 10 |
| | 100.00% | 29.42% | 70.29% | 0.04% | 0.19% | 0.06% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Talladega County | 74,107 | 50,970 | 22,773 | 174 | 113 | 77 |
| | 100.00% | 68.78% | 30.73% | 0.23% | 0.15% | 0.10% |
| Tallapoosa County | 38,826 | 28,493 | 10,212 | 62 | 37 | 22 |
| | 100.00% | 73.39% | 26.30% | 0.16% | 0.10% | 0.06% |
| Tuscaloosa County | 150,522 | 109,398 | 39,377 | 253 | 1,264 | 230 |
| | 100.00% | 72.68% | 26.16% | 0.17% | 0.84% | 0.15% |
| Walker County | 67,670 | 63,042 | 4,405 | 84 | 107 | 32 |
| | 100.00% | 93.16% | 6.51% | 0.12% | 0.16% | 0.05% |
| Washington County | 16,694 | 10,984 | 4,623 | 1,068 | 14 | 5 |
| | 100.00% | 65.80% | 27.69% | 6.40% | 0.08% | 0.03% |
| Wilcox County | 13,568 | 4,203 | 9,353 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| | 100.00% | 30.98% | 68.93% | 0.04% | 0.04% | 0.00% |
| Winston County | 22,053 | 21,925 | 57 | 42 | 26 | 3 |
| | 100.00% | 99.42% | 0.26% | 0.19% | 0.12% | 0.01% |
| Total Alabama | 4,040,587 | 2,975,797 | 1,020,705 | 16,506 | 21,797 | 5,782 |
| | 100.00% | 73.65% | 25.26% | 0.41% | 0.54% | 0.14% |

DB: Alabama

# APPENDIX D

## Attributes of Census Units Within Alabama
## Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations

| Census Unit | Total Vot. Age | Vot. Age White | Vot. Age Black | Vot. Age Am. Ind. | Vot. Age Asian/PI | Vot. Age Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Autauga County | 24,124 | 19,593 | 4,366 | 48 | 90 | 27 |
| | 70.49% | 57.25% | 12.76% | 0.14% | 0.26% | 0.08% |
| Baldwin County | 72,747 | 64,059 | 7,938 | 459 | 159 | 132 |
| | 74.02% | 65.18% | 8.08% | 0.47% | 0.16% | 0.13% |
| Barbour County | 17,953 | 10,744 | 7,130 | 36 | 30 | 13 |
| | 70.63% | 42.27% | 28.05% | 0.14% | 0.12% | 0.05% |
| Bibb County | 11,783 | 9,617 | 2,138 | 16 | 8 | 4 |
| | 71.08% | 58.02% | 12.90% | 0.10% | 0.05% | 0.02% |
| Blount County | 29,212 | 28,615 | 366 | 94 | 24 | 113 |
| | 74.43% | 72.91% | 0.93% | 0.24% | 0.06% | 0.29% |
| Bullock County | 7,661 | 2,513 | 5,131 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| | 69.38% | 22.76% | 46.47% | 0.06% | 0.07% | 0.02% |
| Butler County | 15,301 | 9,919 | 5,357 | 15 | 9 | 1 |
| | 69.89% | 45.31% | 24.47% | 0.07% | 0.04% | 0.00% |
| Calhoun County | 75.03% | 61.38% | 12.67% | 241 | 603 | 293 |
| | 87,056 | 71,217 | 14,702 | 0.21% | 0.52% | 0.25% |
| Chambers County | 27,244 | 18,499 | 8,685 | 30 | 10 | 20 |
| | 73.88% | 50.17% | 23.55% | 0.08% | 0.03% | 0.05% |
| Cherokee County | 14,851 | 13,881 | 898 | 39 | 18 | 15 |
| | 75.99% | 71.03% | 4.59% | 0.20% | 0.09% | 0.08% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chilton County | 23,771 | 21,320 | 2,361 | 47 | 24 | 19 |
| | 73.24% | 65.68% | 7.27% | 0.14% | 0.07% | 0.06% |
| Choctaw County | 11,310 | 6,700 | 4,592 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| | 70.61% | 41.83% | 28.67% | 0.04% | 0.05% | 0.02% |
| Clarke County | 19,085 | 11,684 | 7,346 | 29 | 22 | 4 |
| | 70.06% | 42.89% | 26.97% | 0.11% | 0.08% | 0.01% |
| Clay County | 9,934 | 8,497 | 1,407 | 16 | 10 | 4 |
| | 74.96% | 64.12% | 10.62% | 0.12% | 0.08% | 0.03% |
| Cleburne County | 9,418 | 8,983 | 388 | 15 | 11 | 21 |
| | 73.98% | 70.57% | 3.05% | 0.12% | 0.09% | 0.16% |
| Coffee County | 29,913 | 24,882 | 4,577 | 118 | 234 | 102 |
| | 74.34% | 61.83% | 11.37% | 0.29% | 0.58% | 0.25% |
| Colbert County | 39,118 | 33,112 | 5,825 | 96 | 54 | 31 |
| | 75.71% | 64.09% | 11.27% | 0.19% | 0.10% | 0.06% |
| Conecuh County | 10,136 | 6,278 | 3,815 | 27 | 11 | 5 |
| | 72.12% | 44.67% | 27.15% | 0.19% | 0.08% | 0.04% |
| Coosa County | 8,181 | 5,579 | 2,576 | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| | 73.95% | 50.43% | 23.28% | 0.19% | 0.04% | 0.01% |
| Covington County | 27,241 | 24,039 | 3,086 | 56 | 32 | 28 |
| | 74.68% | 65.90% | 8.46% | 0.15% | 0.09% | 0.08% |
| Crenshaw County | 9,991 | 7,613 | 2,345 | 22 | 7 | 4 |
| | 73.27% | 55.83% | 17.20% | 0.16% | 0.05% | 0.03% |
| Cullman County | 50,601 | 49,994 | 386 | 98 | 80 | 43 |
| | 74.84% | 73.94% | 0.57% | 0.14% | 0.12% | 0.06% |
| Dale County | 35,757 | 29,228 | 5,529 | 184 | 518 | 298 |
| | 72.04% | 58.89% | 11.14% | 0.37% | 1.04% | 0.60% |

| Census Unit | Total Vot. Age | Vot. Age White | Vot. Age Black | Vot. Age Am. Ind. | Vot. Age Asian/PI | Vot. Age Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dallas County | 33,025 | 15,449 | 17,445 | 32 | 91 | 8 |
| | 68.62% | 32.10% | 36.25% | 0.07% | 0.19% | 0.02% |
| DeKalb County | 40,744 | 39,666 | 694 | 283 | 43 | 58 |
| | 74.55% | 72.58% | 1.27% | 0.52% | 0.08% | 0.11% |
| Elmore County | 36,418 | 28,496 | 7,696 | 105 | 87 | 34 |
| | 74.01% | 57.91% | 15.64% | 0.21% | 0.18% | 0.07% |
| Escambia County | 26,051 | 18,450 | 6,840 | 703 | 32 | 26 |
| | 73.35% | 51.95% | 19.26% | 1.98% | 0.09% | 0.07% |
| Etowah County | 75,251 | 65,349 | 9,299 | 182 | 353 | 68 |
| | 75.37% | 65.45% | 9.31% | 0.18% | 0.35% | 0.07% |
| Fayette County | 13,360 | 11,801 | 1,523 | 6 | 11 | 19 |
| | 74.38% | 65.70% | 8.48% | 0.03% | 0.06% | 0.11% |
| Franklin County | 20,910 | 19,978 | 867 | 39 | 19 | 7 |
| | 75.18% | 71.83% | 3.12% | 0.14% | 0.07% | 0.03% |
| Geneva County | 17,757 | 15,821 | 1,837 | 71 | 12 | 16 |
| | 75.09% | 66.90% | 7.77% | 0.30% | 0.05% | 0.07% |
| Greene County | 6,811 | 1,641 | 5,165 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| | 67.08% | 16.16% | 50.87% | 0.03% | 0.00% | 0.02% |
| Hale County | 10,616 | 4,772 | 5,829 | 11 | 4 | |
| | 68.50% | 30.79% | 37.61% | 0.07% | 0.03% | 0.00% |
| Henry County | 11,273 | 7,667 | 3,561 | 24 | 6 | 15 |
| | 73.33% | 49.87% | 23.16% | 0.16% | 0.04% | 0.10% |
| Houston County | 58,858 | 46,249 | 12,041 | 214 | 288 | 66 |
| | 72.37% | 56.87% | 14.80% | 0.26% | 0.35% | 0.08% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson County | 35,482 | 33,503 | 1,342 | 563 | 57 | 17 |
| | 74.24% | 70.10% | 2.81% | 1.18% | 0.12% | 0.04% |
| Jefferson County | 488,937 | 328,268 | 157,208 | 697 | 2,359 | 405 |
| | 75.05% | 50.38% | 24.13% | 0.11% | 0.36% | 0.06% |
| Lamar County | 11,725 | 10,434 | 1,253 | 17 | 10 | 11 |
| | 74.61% | 66.40% | 7.97% | 0.11% | 0.06% | 0.07% |
| Lauderdale County | 60,580 | 55,008 | 5,275 | 128 | 137 | 32 |
| | 76.05% | 69.05% | 6.62% | 0.16% | 0.17% | 0.04% |
| Lawrence County | 22,874 | 18,702 | 3,095 | 1,061 | 12 | 4 |
| | 72.59% | 59.35% | 9.82% | 3.37% | 0.04% | 0.01% |
| Lee County | 68,058 | 52,769 | 13,846 | 108 | 1,226 | 109 |
| | 78.10% | 60.55% | 15.89% | 0.12% | 1.41% | 0.13% |
| Limestone County | 40,529 | 35,087 | 5,197 | 113 | 101 | 31 |
| | 74.87% | 64.81% | 9.60% | 0.21% | 0.19% | 0.06% |
| Lowndes County | 8,263 | 2,513 | 5,742 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | 65.28% | 19.85% | 45.36% | 0.03% | 0.02% | 0.01% |
| Macon County | 18,286 | 2,780 | 15,397 | 18 | 74 | 17 |
| | 73.36% | 11.15% | 61.77% | 0.07% | 0.30% | 0.07% |
| Madison County | 180,157 | 142,174 | 33,542 | 945 | 2,999 | 497 |
| | 75.41% | 59.51% | 14.04% | 0.40% | 1.26% | 0.21% |
| Marengo County | 16,091 | 8,524 | 7,550 | 10 | 7 | |
| | 69.71% | 36.93% | 32.71% | 0.04% | 0.03% | 0.00% |
| Marion County | 22,508 | 21,733 | 712 | 33 | 23 | 7 |
| | 75.45% | 72.86% | 2.39% | 0.11% | 0.08% | 0.02% |
| Marshall County | 53,366 | 52,343 | 766 | 161 | 76 | 20 |
| | 75.34% | 73.90% | 1.08% | 0.23% | 0.11% | 0.03% |

| Census Unit | Total Vot. Age | Vot. Age White | Vot. Age Black | Vot. Age Am. Ind. | Vot. Age Asian/PI | Vot. Age Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mobile County | 270,610<br>71.47% | 190,842<br>50.40% | 75,791<br>20.02% | 1,286<br>0.34% | 2,279<br>0.60% | 412<br>0.11% |
| Monroe County | 16,590<br>69.22% | 10,597<br>44.21% | 5,806<br>24.22% | 152<br>0.63% | 31<br>0.13% | 4<br>0.02% |
| Montgomery County | 151,701<br>72.55% | 92,603<br>44.29% | 57,450<br>27.48% | 303<br>0.14% | 1,072<br>0.51% | 273<br>0.13% |
| Morgan County | 74,027<br>74.00% | 66,930<br>66.90% | 6,538<br>6.54% | 208<br>0.21% | 244<br>0.24% | 107<br>0.11% |
| Perry County | 8,757<br>68.63% | 3,719<br>29.15% | 5,009<br>39.26% | 9<br>0.07% | 14<br>0.11% | 6<br>0.05% |
| Pickens County | 14,805<br>71.53% | 9,369<br>45.26% | 5,401<br>26.09% | 17<br>0.08% | 17<br>0.08% | 1<br>0.00% |
| Pike County | 20,729<br>75.12% | 14,208<br>51.49% | 6,348<br>23.00% | 92<br>0.33% | 63<br>0.23% | 18<br>0.07% |
| Randolph County | 14,696<br>73.92% | 11,650<br>58.60% | 3,012<br>15.15% | 19<br>0.10% | 12<br>0.06% | 3<br>0.02% |
| Russell County | 34,380<br>73.37% | 21,762<br>46.44% | 12,396<br>26.45% | 67<br>0.14% | 95<br>0.20% | 60<br>0.13% |
| St. Clair County | 36,699<br>73.38% | 33,259<br>66.51% | 3,230<br>6.46% | 106<br>0.21% | 51<br>0.10% | 53<br>0.11% |
| Shelby County | 72,167<br>72.63% | 66,406<br>66.84% | 5,147<br>5.18% | 179<br>0.18% | 379<br>0.38% | 56<br>0.06% |
| Sumter County | 11,202<br>69.26% | 3,869<br>23.92% | 7,291<br>45.08% | 5<br>0.03% | 28<br>0.17% | 9<br>0.06% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Talladega County | 53,614 | 38,551 | 14,805 | 129 | 79 | 50 |
| | 72.35% | 52.02% | 19.98% | 0.17% | 0.11% | 0.07% |
| Tallapoosa County | 28,899 | 22,100 | 6,718 | 41 | 25 | 15 |
| | 74.43% | 56.92% | 17.30% | 0.11% | 0.06% | 0.04% |
| Tuscaloosa County | 114,857 | 86,831 | 26,623 | 195 | 1,022 | 186 |
| | 76.31% | 57.69% | 17.69% | 0.13% | 0.68% | 0.12% |
| Walker County | 50,560 | 47,546 | 2,847 | 67 | 79 | 21 |
| | 74.72% | 70.26% | 4.21% | 0.10% | 0.12% | 0.03% |
| Washington County | 11,611 | 8,033 | 2,916 | 645 | 12 | 5 |
| | 69.55% | 48.12% | 17.47% | 3.86% | 0.07% | 0.03% |
| Wilcox County | 8,956 | 3,297 | 5,649 | 6 | 4 | |
| | 66.01% | 24.30% | 41.63% | 0.04% | 0.03% | 0.00% |
| Winston County | 16,621 | 16,530 | 38 | 31 | 19 | 3 |
| | 75.37% | 74.96% | 0.17% | 0.14% | 0.09% | 0.01% |
| Total Alabama | 2,981,799 | 2,273,845 | 677,681 | 10,809 | 15,529 | 3,935 |
| | 73.80% | 56.28% | 16.77% | 0.27% | 0.38% | 0.10% |

# APPENDIX E

| District | Name/Address | Census Residence |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sonny Callahan (R)<br>3251 Riviere Du Chien Drive<br>Mobile, AL | Mobile County<br>Tract 20<br>Block 231<br>Voting District #0360 |
| | FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1984 | |
| 2 | Bill Dickinson (R)<br>2350 Woodley Road<br>Montgomery, AL | Montgomery County<br>Tract 20<br>Block 311<br>Voting District #0180 |
| | FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1964 | |
| 3 | Glen Browder (D)<br>517 Pelham Street, North<br>Jacksonville, AL | Calhoun County<br>Tract 21<br>Block 510<br>Voting District #0010 |
| | FIRST ELECTED: APRIL, 1989 | |
| 4 | Tom Bevill (D)<br>1600 Alabama Avenue<br>Jasper, AL | Walker County<br>Tract 203<br>Block 173<br>Voting District #0010 |
| | FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1989 | |
| 5 | Bud Cramer (D)<br>417 Eustis Street<br>Huntsville, AL | Madison County<br>Tract 1<br>Block 234<br>Voting District #0060 |
| | FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1982 | |
| 6 | Ben Erdreich (D)<br>2625 Highland Avenue, South<br>Birmingham, AL | Jefferson County<br>Tract 47.01<br>Block 723<br>Voting District #5408 |
| | FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1982 | |
| 7 | Clause Harris (D)<br>3121 Azalea Lane East<br>(41st Avenue)<br>Tuscaloosa, AL | Tuscaloosa County<br>Tract 123.01<br>Block 143<br>Voting District #0160 |
| | FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1986 | |

Hand, Senior District Judge, concurring in judgment:

I concur in the Judgment and Order of the Court for the reasons expressed therein, except as noted below, but I write separately to emphasize a point which the opinion does not address as squarely as I feel it should. Accepting as fact the statements contained in the stipulation of the parties that this State has a substantial African-American minority that is relatively geographically compact so as to comprise a minority district which complies with the population equality requirement of *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725 (1983), and no evidence or argument being presented that the establishment of such a district would violate any requirement of the law, I agree with the decision to accept the parties' joint request for the creation of such a district as a remedy and as a remedy only. In so doing, my concurrence should in no way be considered as an agreement that such a result is constitutionally mandated. It simply is not.

Those in high and low places who advocate racial gerrymandering to create African-American congressional districts would do well to remember the reasoned dissents of the first Mr. Justice Harlan wherein he stated in *Plessy v. Ferguson*: "There is no caste here. Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens." 163 U.S. 537, 558 (1895); and of Mr. Justice William O. Douglas who later addressed this point with an equally persuasive dissent in *Wright v. Rockefeller*, 376 U.S. 52; 59-67 (1964):

> Here no Negroes are deprived of the franchise. Rather, zigzag tortuous lines are drawn to concentrate Negroes and Puerto Ricans into Manhattan's Eighteenth Congressional District and practically to exclude them from the Seventeenth Congressional District.
>
> . . .
>
> The intervenors are persons who apparently have a vested interest in control of the segregated Eighteenth

District. [footnote #4: Adam Clayton Powell has represented the Eighteenth District in Congress since 1945] They and the State seem to support this segregation not on the "separate but equal" theory of Plessy v. Ferguson but on another theory. Their theory might be called the theory of "separate but better off"—a theory that has been used before.

. . .

Here the individual is important, not his race, his creed, or his color. The principle of equality is at war with the notion that District A must be represented by a Negro, as it is with the notion that District B must be represented by a Caucasian, District C by a Jew, District D by a Catholic, and so on. . . . That system, by whatever name it is called, is a divisive force in a community, emphasizing differences between candidates and voters that are irrelevant in the constitutional sense. Of course race, like religion, plays an important role in the choices which individual voters make from among various candidates. [footnote omitted]. But government has no business designing electoral districts along racial or religious lines.

. . .

When racial or religious lines are drawn by the State, the multiracial, multireligious communities that our Constitution seeks to weld together as one becomes separatist; antagonisms that relate to race or to religion rather than to political issues are generated; communities seek not the best representative but the best racial or religious partisan. Since that system is at war with the democratic ideal, it should find no footing here.

"Separate but equal" and "separate but better off" have no more place in voting districts than they have in schools, parks, railroad terminals, or any other facility serving the public.

As I perceive it, the chief danger, which these Justices recognized and so eloquently articulated, is judicial and legislative ghettoizing of the vote. The resulting balkanization is antithetical to the American dream, and I do not wish to be associated with any such action or effort, thus I write separately to this point.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Civil Action No. 91-0787
(Three Judge Court)

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,
*Plaintiff*,
vs.

GUY HUNT, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and TOM TURNER,
*Defendants.*

MOTION TO STAY

COMES NOW defendant Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, and pursuant to Rule 62(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure moves the Court to stay proceedings to enforce its final judgment and order of March 9, 1992 pending adjudication of his appeal, and in support of such motion relies on the accompanying memorandum of law.

Respectfully submitted this 16th day of March, 1992.

JAMES H. EVANS
Attorney General

/s/ Marc Givhan
MARC GIVHAN (GIVHR 4774)
Assistant Attorney General

/s/ Mort P. Ames
MORT P. AMES (AMESM 7570)
Deputy Attorney General

Two of the Attorneys for
Defendant Camp

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this 16th day of March, 1992, served a copy of the foregoing on all parties of record by mailing a copy of same by United States Mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

John H. England, Jr., Esq.
England & Bivens, P.C.
2616 8th Street
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(Attorney for defendant, Lionel W. Noonan)
1010 Van Antwerp Building
Mobile, AL 36602

Honorable Harry D'Olive
Probate Judge
Probate Court of Baldwin County
Baldwin County Courthouse
Bay Minette, Alabama 36507

Honorable Devon Wiggins
Probate Judge
Probate Court of Escambia County
Escambia County Courthouse
Brewton, Alabama 36427

Honorable Otha Lee Biggs
Probate Judge
Probate Court of Monroe County
Monroe County Courthouse
Monroeville, Alabama 36461

Honorable Jerry Bogan
Probate Judge
Probate Court of Wilcox County
Wilcox County Courthouse
Camden, Alabama 36726

Honorable Clarence Watters
Probate Judge
Probate Court of Clarke County
Clarke County Courthouse
Grove Hill, Alabama 36451

Honorable Tom W. Turner
Probate Judge
Probate Court of Washington County
Washington County Courthouse
Chatom, Alabama 36518

/s/ Mort P. Ames
MORT P. AMES
Deputy Attorney General

Address of Counsel:

Office of the Attorney General
Alabama State House
11 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
(205) 242-7300
1273A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787
(Three Judge Court)

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,

*Plaintiff*,

vs.

GUY HUNT, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, AND TOM TURNER,

*Defendants*.

---

## DEFENDANT CAMP'S MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO STAY

COMES NOW defendant Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, and respectfully submits this memorandum of law in support of his motion to stay.

Although defendant Camp has already filed notice, on March 13, 1992, that he is appealing the Court's final judgement in this case, dated March 9, 1992, and the Court's order, dated March 9, 1992, this Court still retains jurisdiction to rule on his motion to stay. Under *Matter of Miranne*, 852 F.2d 805 (5th Cir. 1988), a federal district court retains jurisdiction to grant appellant's request for stay pending appeal even though notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals was filed before the request to stay. *Also See Rakovich v. Wade*, 834 F.2d 673 (7th Cir. 1987), in which the Seventh Circuit held that notice of appeal does not deprive a district court of jurisdiction over motion for stay of its judgement; the power of the district court to grant stay of judgement pending appeal continues to reside in the district court until such time as the Court of Appeals issues its mandate.

Therefore, this Court retains jurisdiction to rule on defendant Camp's motion to stay. Accordingly, defendant Camp requests this Court to grant his motion to stay proceedings to enforce this Court's final judgement and order, dated March 9, 1992, pending adjudication of his appeal.

Respectfully submitted this 16th day of March, 1992.

JAMES H. EVANS
Attorney General

/s/ Marc Givhan
MARC GIVHAN (GIVHR 4774)
Assistant Attorney General

/s/ Mort P. Ames
MORT P. AMES (AMESM 7570)
Deputy Attorney General

Two of the Attorneys for
Defendant Camp

Address of Counsel:

Office of the Attorney General
Alabama State House
11 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
(205) 242-7300

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Honorable Tom W. Turner
Probate Judge
Probate Court of Washington County
Washington County Courthouse
Chatom, Alabama 36518

/s/ Mort P. Ames
MORT P. AMES
Deputy Attorney General

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,
*Plaintiff,*

MICHAEL FIGURES, *et al.*,
*Intervenor-Plaintiffs,*

**vs.**

GUY HUNT, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS and TOM TURNER, all sued in their official or representative capacities only,
*Defendants.*

---

ORDER

Before COX, Circuit Judge, HAND, Senior District Judge and ALBRITTON, District Judge.

BY THE COURT

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Secretary of State Camp's motion "to stay proceedings to enforce its final judgement and order of March 9, 1992 pending adjudication of his appeal." Having considered the motion and the supporting memorandum of law, the Court hereby DENIES the motion.

DONE this 17th day of March, 1992.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-00787
(Three Judge Court)

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,
*Plaintiff,*
vs.
GUY HUNT, *et al.*,
*Defendants.*

---

MOTION TO ADOPT STATE OF ALABAMA'S CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN

[Filed Mar. 6, 1992]

COMES NOW Defendant Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, and moves this Court to adopt the congressional redistricting plan enacted into law by the Legislature of the State of Alabama, Act No. 92-63, effective on March 5, 1992, as the Court's interim congressional redistricting plan for the State of Alabama until such time as the plan has been precleared by the United States Justice Department and put into effect. A certified copy of Act No. 92-63 is attached as Exhibit A; a map of the congressional redistricting plan together with supporting statistical data is attached as Exhibit B.

Respectfully submitted this 6th day of March, 1992.

JAMES H. EVANS
Attorney General

/s/ Marc Givhan
MARC GIVHAN (GIVHR 4774)
Assistant Attorney General

/s/ Mort P. Ames
MORT P. AMES (AMESM 7570)
Deputy Attorney General

Two of the Attorneys for
Defendant Camp

Address of Counsel:

Office of the Attorney General
Alabama Statehouse
11 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
(205) 242-7300

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this 6th day of March, 1992, served a copy of the foregoing on all parties of record by mailing a copy of same by United States Mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

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Probate Judge
Probate Court of Washington County
Washington County Courthouse
Chatom, Alabama 36518

/s/ Mort P. Ames
MORT P. AMES
Deputy Attorney General

## EXHIBIT A

STATE OF ALABAMA

I, Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, having custody of the Great and Principal Seal of said State, do hereby certify that

THE PAGES HERETO ATTACHED CONTAIN A TRUE, ACCURATE AND LITERAL COPY OF S 73, ACT NO 92-63 PASSED IN THE REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSION. EFFECTIVE ON MARCH 5, 1992 AS SAME APPEARS ON FILE AND OF RECORD IN THIS OFFICE.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the City of Montgomery, on this day.

March 6, 1992
Date

/s/ Billy Joe Camp
BILLY JOE CAMP
Secretary of State

ACT NO. 92-63

S. 73

By: Senators Ghee and Bennett

*Enrolled*, An Act,

To amend Section 17-20-1, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the division of the state into congressional districts, so as to redistrict the congressional districts based upon the 1990 census.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Section 17-20-1, Code of Alabama 1975, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"17-20-1.

"The state is hereby divided into seven congressional districts as follows:

"District 1: Baldwin County, Clarke County, Escambia County, Mobile County, Monroe County: Tract 9857, Tract 9858: Block Group 1: Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124; Block Group 2: Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255; Tract 9859, Tract 9860, Tract 9861, Tract 9862; Washington County.

"District 2: Barbour County, Butler County, Coffee County, Conecuh County, Covington County, Crenshaw County, Dale County, Geneva County, Henry County, Houston County, Lee County, Monroe County: Tract 9856, Tract 9858: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131;

Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 249, Block 250, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259; Montgomery County: Tract 0001: Block Group 1: Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 140, Block 141, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 191, Block 192; Block Group 2: Block 208; Tract 0002: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 118, Block 119; Block Group 2: Block 201; Tract 0005: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315; Block Group 4: Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block

412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421; Tract 0006: Block Group 1: Block 111, Block 118; Tract 0009.85, Tract 0010: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 110, Block 111, Block 113, Block 114; Tract 0011: Block Group 1: Block 101; Tract 0013; Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214; Tract 0014: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412; Block Group 5: Block 505, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 515, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520; Tract 0015: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220,

Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228; Tract 0016, Tract 0017, Tract 0018, Tract 0019, Tract 0020; Block Group 1: Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 130; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216; Block Group 3: Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 418; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511; Tract 0021: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 406, Block 407, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422; Tract 0026, Tract 0027, Tract 0028, Tract 0033.01, Tract 0033.02, Tract 0051.01: Block Group 1: Block 148A, Block 148B, Block 149; Block Group 2: Block 212; Tract 0053.01, Tract 0053.02, Tract 0054.01: Block Group 1: Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 109A, Block 109B, Block 110; Block Group 2: Block 204A, Block 204B, Block 204C, Block 204D, Block 205A, Block 205B, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211A, Block 211B, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302A, Block 302B, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307A, Block 307B, Block 308A, Block 308B, Block 309A, Block 309B, Block 309C, Block 310A, Block

310B, Block 311A, Block 311B, Block 312; Block Group 4: Block 401A, Block 401B, Block 402, Block 403A, Block 403B, Block 404, Block 405; Tract 0054.02: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 230; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Bock 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414; Tract 0054.03, Tract 0054.05, Tract 0054.06, Tract 0055: Block Group 1: Block 102A, Block 102B, Block 102C, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105; Tract 0056.01: Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 310, Block 311; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406A, Block 406B, Block 407A, Block 411, Block 412; Block Group 5: Block 501A, Block 501B, Block 501C, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507; Tract 0056.02, Tract 0056.03: Block Group 6: Block 601; Tract 0056.04: Block Group 2: Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221; Block Group 3: Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 309, Block 310, Block 313; Block Group 4: Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434; Tract 0057: Block Group 1: Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 127; Tract 0058: Block Group 1: Block 103, Block 104, Block 105,

Block 106, Block 107, Block 109, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 206, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Bolck 217, Block 218, Bloc' 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225; Block Group 3: Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402; Tract 0059.01: Block Group 2: Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 236, Block 237; Tract 0060.85: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 116A, Block 117, Block 118, Block 135; Block Group 5: Block 501B; Block Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B; Pike County, Russell County.

"District 3: Autauga County: Tract 0201, Tract 0202, Tract 0203, Tract 0204, Tract 0205, Tract 0206, Tract 0207, Tract 0208: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 109, Block 110A, Block 110B, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118A, Block 118B, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130A, Block 130B, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137A, Block 137B, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230,

Block 232, Block 242; Block Group 3: Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 313, Block 314, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322; Block Group 4: Block 430, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435, Block 437, Block 438, Block 439, Block 440, Block 441, Block 442, Block 443; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504A, Block 504B, Block 505A, Block 505B, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511; Calhoun County, Chambers County, Chilton County, Clay County, Cleburne County, Coosa County, Elmore County, Randolph County, St. Clair County, Shelby County, Talladega County, Tallapoosa County.

"District 4: Blount County, Cherokee County, Cullman County, DeKalb County, Etowah County, Fayette County, Franklin County, Jefferson County: Tract 0113: Block Group 1: Block 161E, Block 166A, Block 166B, Block 167; Block Group 2: Block 246B, Block 247B, Block 248B, Block 248C, Block 250, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254A, Block 254C, Block 254D, Block 255, Block 256B, Block 260A, Block 260B, Block 261, Block 263A, Block 263B, Block 263C, Block 264A, Block 264B, Block 264C, Block 264D, Block 265A, Block 265B, Block 266A, Block 266B, Block 267, Block 268, Block 269, Block 270A, Block 270B, Block 270C, Block 270D, Block 271, Block 272; Block Group 5: Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505A, Block 505B, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Bock 515, Block 516, Block 517A, Block 517B, Block 518A, Block 518B, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528A, Block 528B, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533A, Block 533B, Block 534, Block 535, Block 536, Block 537A, Block 537B, Block 538, Block 539, Block 540, Block 541A, Block 541B, Block 542A, Block 542B, Block 543, Block 544A, Block 544B; Tract 0114: Block Group 1: Bock 119, Block 120; Block Group 2: Block 230, Block 231, Block 232A, Block 232B, Block

232C, Block 232D, Block 232E, Block 233, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259, Block 260A, Block 260B, Block 261; Block Group 3: Block 301A, Block 301B, Block 301C, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305C, Block 305D, Block 305E, Block 305G, Block 305H, Block 307; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435, Block 436, Block 437, Block 438, Block 439, Block 440; Tract 0116: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 126, Block 127, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 196; Tract 0117.03: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 104C, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 105C, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109A, Block 109B, Block 109C, Block 110, Block 111, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 206, Block 208, Block 209, Block 211; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305A, Block 305B, Block 306A, Block 306B, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 315, Block 316; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509A, Block 509B, Block 509C, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513; Block Group 7: Block 701A, Block 701B, Block 702B, Block 702C, Block 703C, Block 712, Block 713, Block 714, Block 716, Block 718, Block 719, Block 720, Block 726; Block Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B, Block 902, Block 903, Block 904A, Block 904B, Block 904C, Block 904D, Block 904E, Block

905A, Block 905B, Block 905C, Block 905D, Blockd 905E, Block 906A, Block 906B, Block 906C, Block 907, Block 908, Block 909A, Block 909B, Block 909C, Block 909D, Block 910A, Block 910B, Block 911B, Block 911C, Block 911D, Block 912B, Block 915B; Tract 0117.04: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 112C, Block 112D, Block 112E, Block 112F, Block 112G, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121A, Block 121B, Block 121C, Block 121D, Block 121E, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142A, Block 142B, Block 142C, Block 143, Block 144A, Block 144B, Block 144C, Block 144D, Block 144E, Block 145A, Block 145B, Block 145C, Block 145D, Block 145E, Block 146A, Block 146B, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159A, Block 159B, Block 160A, Block 160B; Tract 0117.05: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102A, Block 102B, Block 102C, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 105C, Block 105D, Block 105E, Block 105F, Block 105G, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111A, Block 111B, Block 113A, Block 113B, Block 114A, Block 114B, Block 114C, Block 115A, Block 115B, Block 118, Block 122A, Block 122C, Block 122D, Block 122E, Block 122F, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126A, Block 126B, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302A, Block 302B, Block 305, Block 306; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 407; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604A, Block 604B, Block 604C, Block 605A, Block 605B, Block 606A, Block 606B,

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108A, Block 108B, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 186, Block 187, Bock 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193; Block Group 2: Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 244; Tract 9879: Block Group 4: Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 451, Block 452, Bock 453, Block 480, Block 481, Block 482B, Block 483, Block 484, Block 485, Block 486, Block 487, Block 488, Block 489, Block 490, Block 491, Block 495; Walker County, Winston County.

"District 5: Colbert County, Jackson County, Lauderdale County, Limestone County, Madison County, Marshall County: Tract 0303: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 130; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 260, Block 261, Block 262, Block 263, Block 264, Block 265, Block 266, Block 267, Block 268, Block 269, Block 270, Block 271, Block 272, Block 273, Block 274, Block 275, Block 276, Block 277, Block 278, Block 279, Block 280; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305,

Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323A, Block 323B, Block 323C, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333, Block 334A, Block 334B, Block 335A, Block 335B, Block 336, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341, Block 342, Block 343; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408; Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423A, Block 423B, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435, Block 436, Block 437, Block 438, Block 439, Block 440, Block 441, Block 442, Block 443, Block 444, Block 445, Block 446, Block 447, Block 448, Block 449, Block 450, Block 451, Block 452, Block 453, Block 454, Block 455, Block 456, Block 457, Block 458, Block 459, Block 460, Block 461, Block 462, Block 468, Block 469A, Block 469B, Block 470, Block 471A, Block 471B, Block 472A, Block 472B, Block 472C; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512A, Block 512B, Block 512C, Block 513A, Block 513B, Block 514A, Block 514B, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528, Block 529; Tract 0304: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 111, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 122; Block Group 2: Block 202; Morgan County.

"District 6: Choctaw County, Hale County: Tract 9743: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107A, Block 107B, Block 108A, Block 108B,, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111,

Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141A, Block 141B, Block 142, Block 143A, Block 143B, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149A, Block 149B, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182; Group 2: Block 208, Block 209, Block 210A, Block 210B, Block 210C, Block 211A, Block 211B, Block 211C, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217A, Block 217B, Block 217C, Block 218, Block 219A, Block 219B, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 227, Block 228A, Block 228B, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 264, Block 265, Block 266, Block 267, Block 268, Block 269, Block 270, Block 271, Block 272, Block 273, Block 274, Block 275, Block 276, Block 277, Block 278, Block 279, Block 280, Block 281, Block 282, Block 283, Block 284, Block 285, Block 286; Tract 9744: Block Group 1: Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106; Jefferson County: Tract 0001: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312; Tract 0011: Block Group 2: Block 205B; Tract 0020: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 102, Block 106, Block 107,

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711, Block 716, Block 717, Block 718, Block 722, Block 723, Block 725, Block 726, Block 727, Block 728, Block 729; Tract 0130.02, Tract 0131, Tract 0132, Tract 0133, Tract 0134, Tract 0136.01, Tract 0138.01: Block Group 1: Block 110A, Block 110B, Block 110C, Block 110D, Block 111, Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 112C, Block 113A, Block 113B, Block 113C, Block 113D, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116A, Block 116B, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 313, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 513, Block 514, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616, Block 617, Block 618, Block 619, Block 620, Block 621, Block 622, Block 623, Block 624, Block 625, Block 626, Block 627, Block 628; Block Group 7: Block 721A, Block 721B, Block 721C, Block 722, Block 723, Block 724, Block 725; Tract 0139.01; Block Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B, Block 902B, Block 902C, Block 903A, Block 903B, Block 903C, Block 904A, Block 904B, Block 905, Block 906A, Block 906B, Block 907A, Block 907B; Tract 0141.02: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 101C, Block 104, Block 106, Block 110, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123; Tract 0141.03, Tract

0141.04, Tract 0141.05, Tract 0142.03: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138A, Block 138B, Block 138C, Block 138D, Block 139A, Block 139B, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152; Block Group 2: Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333; Block Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B, Block 902, Block 903, Block 904, Block 905, Block 906, Block 907, Block 908, Block 909A, Block 909B, Block 910, Block 911, Block 912A, Block 912B, Block 913, Block 914A, Block 914B, Block 914C, Block 915A, Block 915B; Tract 0143.01, Tract 0143.02: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103A, Block 103B, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 104C, Block 105A, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 108C, Block 108D, Block 108E, Block 108F, Block 108G, Block 108H, Block 111A, Block 111B, Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 112C, Block 114; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202A, Block 202B, Block 202C, Block 203; Block Group 9: Block 901, Block 902, Block 903, Block 904, Block 905, Block 906, Block 907, Block 908; Tract 0144.03: Block Group 1: Block 101B, Block 101F, Block 102B, Block 102C, Block 103A, Block 103B, Block 104; Tract 0144.04: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102A, Block

102B, Block 102C, Block 102D, Block 102E, Block 102F, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 104C, Block 104D, Block 104E, Block 104F, Block 104G, Block 104H, Block 104J, Block 104K, Block 105, Block 106A, Block 106B, Block 107, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 108C, Block 108D, Block 109A, Block 109B, Block 109C, Block 109D, Block 109E, Block 109F, Block 109G, Block 109H, Block 109J, Block 109K, Block 109L, Block 109M, Block 109N, Block 110A, Block 110B, Block 110C, Block 110D, Block 111A, Block 111B, Block 111C, Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 112C, Block 112D, Block 112E, Block 112F, Block 112G, Block 112H, Block 112J, Block 112K, Block 112L, Block 112M, Block 112N, Block 123, Block 124; Lowndes County, Macon County, Montgomery County: Tract 0001: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Black 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220; Tract 0002: Block Group 1: Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 120; Block Group 2: Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 319, Block 320,

Block 331, Block 332; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 426; Tract 0003.85, Tract 0004; Tract 0005: Block Group 3: Block 316, Block 317, Block 318; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403; Tract 0006: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 117; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328; Tract 0007, Tract 0010: Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412,

Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417; Block Group 5: Block 501; Tract 0011: Block Group 1: Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 130, Block 134, Block 135; Block Group 2: Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 215, Block 222, Block 225; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 609; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 702, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705, Block 706, Block 707, Block 708; Block Group 8: Block 801, Block 802, Block 803, Block 804, Block 805, Block 806, Block 807, Block 808; Tract 0012, Tract 0013: Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 415; Tract 0014: Block Group 1: Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107; Block Group 4: Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417,

Block 418; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 506, Block 507, Block 513, Block 514; Tract 0015: Block Group 2: Block 204, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 229; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322; Block Group 4: Block Group 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 417; Tract 0020: Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 314, Block 315; Tract 0021: Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 308, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319; Block Group 4: Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426; Tract 0022, Tract 0023, Tract 0024, Tract 0025, Tract 0029, Tract 0030, Tract 0031, Tract 0032, Tract 0051.01: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107A, Block 107B, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113A, Block 113B, Block 114, Block 115A, Block 115B, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123A, Block 123B, Block 124A, Block 124B, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128A, Block 128B, Block 129, Block 130A, Block 130B, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block

150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167; Block Group 2: Block 201A, Block 201B, Block 202A, Block 202B, Block 203A, Block 203B, Block 204, Block 205A, Block 205B, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218; Tract 0051.02, Tract 0054.01: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 105C, Block 106, Block 107, Block 111, Block 112; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203; Tract 0054.02: Block Group 1: Block 111, Block 112; Tract 0055: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210A, Block 210B, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333, Block 334, Block 335, Block 336, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341, Block 342, Block 343; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417,

Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533, Block 534, Block 535, Block 536, Block 537, Block 538, Block 539, Block 540, Block 541, Block 542. Block 543, Block 544, Block 545, Block 546, Block 547, Block 548, Block 549, Block 550, Block 551, Block 552, Block 553, Block 554, Block 555, Block 556, Block 557, Block 558, Block 559, Block 560, Block 561, Block 562, Block 563, Block 564, Block 565, Block 566, Block 567, Block 568, Block 569, Block 570, Block 571, Block 572, Block 573, Block 574, Block 575, Block 576, Block 577, Block 578, Block 579, Block 580, Block 581, Block 582, Block 583, Block 584, Block 585, Block 586, Block 587; Tract 0056.01: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 101C, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202A, Block 202B, Block 203A, Block 203B, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206; Block Group 3: Block 309; Block Group 4: Block 407B, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 609; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 702, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705, Block 706, Block 707, Block 708, Block 709; Tract 0056.03: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512; Block Group 6:

Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608A, Block 608B, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611; Tract 0056.04: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 216, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 308, Block 311, Block 312, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405; Tract 0057: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116 Block 117, Block 118, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179,

Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259, Block 260, Block 261, Block 262, Block 263, Block 264, Block 265, Block 266, Block 267, Block 268; Tract 0058: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 108, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151; Block Group 2: Block 205, Block 207, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321; Block Group 4: Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435, Block 436, Block 437, Block 438, Block 439; Tract 0059.01: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114A, Block 114B; Block

Group 2: Block 201A, Block 201B, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205A, Block 205B, Block 206, Block 212, Block 213, Block 223, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533; Block Group 6: Block 601A, Block 601B, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606A, Block 606B, Block 607, Block 608, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616, Block 617, Block 618, Block 619, Block 620, Block 621, Block 622, Block 623, Block 624, Block 625, Block 626, Block 627, Block 628, Block 629, Block 630, Block 631, Block 632, Block 633, Block 634, Block 635, Block 636, Block 637, Block 638, Block 639, Block 640, Block 641, Block 642, Block 643, Block 644, Block 645, Block 646; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 702, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705A, Block 705B, Block 705C, Block 706, Block 707, Block 708A, Block 708B, Block 709, Block 710; Block Group 8: Block 801A, Block 801B, Block 802, Block 803, Block 804, Block 805, Block 806, Block 807, Block 808A, Block 808B, Block 809, Block 810A, Block 810B, Block 811, Block 812, Block 813, Block 814, Block 815; Tract 0059.02, Tract 0060.02, Tract 0060.85: Block Group 1: Block 101C, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 106A, Block 106B, Block 107A, Block 107B, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 109, Block 110,

Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116B, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144; Block Group 2: Block 201A, Block 201B, Block 202, Block 203; Block Group 3: Block 301A, Block 301B, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402A, 402B, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412A, Block 412B, Block 413, Block 414; Block Group 5: Block 501A, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514; Perry County, Wilcox County."

Section 2. This Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

/s/ Ryan deGraffenried
President and Presiding
Officer of the Senate

/s/ James S. Clark
Speaker of the House
of Representatives

S. 73

Senate 220-92

I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and passed the Senate, as amended.

McDOWELL LEE
Secretary

---

House of Representatives

Amended and passed 2-27-92.

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Senate concurred in House amendment 2-27-92.

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By: Senators Ghee and Bennett

S. 73

Senate 3-5-92

I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and passed the Senate, the Executive veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yeas 21
Nays 09

MCDOWELL LEE
Secretary

---

House of Representatives

Passed 3-5-92, the Executive veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yeas 64
Nays 29

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I hereby certify that the vote shown above of the two Houses of the Legislature overriding the Governor's veto is true and correct.

MCDOWELL LEE
Secretary

---

By: Senators Ghee and Bennett

Passed, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding on March 5, 1992.

I hereby certify that the foregoing copy of an Act of the Legislature of Alabama has been compared with the enrolled Act and it is a true and correct copy thereof.

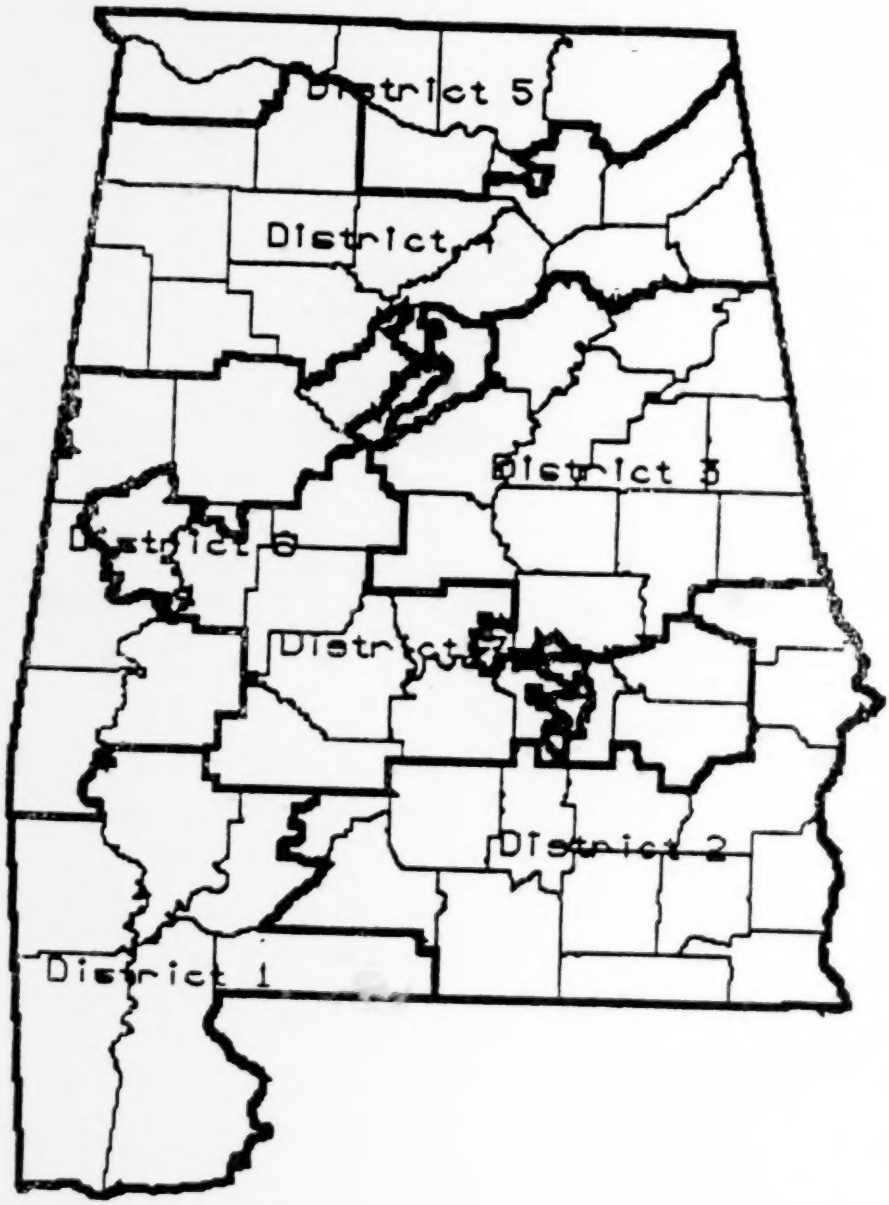
Given under my hand this 5th day of March 1992.

MCDOWELL LEE
Secretary

# EXHIBIT B

Senate Bill 73 Substituted in House 2/27/92
Senate Concurred 2/27/92

REAPP 92-16

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DB: Alabama

District Statistics
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: Reapp92-16

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| District Name | Number Members | Total Population | Ideal Population | District Variance | % District Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | 1 | 577,226 | 577,227 | −1 | 0.00% |
| District 2 | 1 | 577,228 | 577,227 | 1 | 0.00% |
| District 3 | 1 | 577,227 | 577,227 | 0 | 0.00% |
| District 4 | 1 | 577,224 | 577,227 | −3 | 0.00% |
| District 5 | 1 | 577,227 | 577,227 | 0 | 0.00% |
| District 6 | 1 | 577,228 | 577,227 | 1 | 0.00% |
| District 7 | 1 | 577,227 | 577,227 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 7 | 4,040,587 | 4,040,589 | −2 | 0.00% |

PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Range of populations: | 577,224 to 577,228 |
| Ratio range: | 1.0000 |
| Absolute range: | −3 to 1 |
| Absolute overall range: | 4 |
| Relative range: | 0.00 to 0.00% |
| Relative overall range: | 0.00% |
| Absolute mean deviation: | 0.86 |
| Relative mean deviation: | 0.00% |
| Standard deviation: | 1.3093 |

DB: Alabama

District Summary
Total Populations, All Ages
Plan: Reapp92-16

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| District Name | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | 577,226 | 403,662 | 163,986 | 4,943 | 3,770 | 867 |
| | 100.00% | 69.93% | 28.41% | 0.86% | 0.65% | 0.15% |
| District 2 | 577,228 | 432,727 | 137,078 | 1,600 | 4,516 | 1,307 |
| | 100.00% | 74.97% | 23.75% | 0.28% | 0.78% | 0.23% |
| District 3 | 577,227 | 463,942 | 109,034 | 1,340 | 2,017 | 894 |
| | 100.00% | 80.37% | 18.89% | 0.23% | 0.35% | 0.15% |
| District 4 | 577,224 | 537,767 | 34,140 | 3,693 | 1,040 | 584 |
| | 100.00% | 93.16% | 5.91% | 0.64% | 0.18% | 0.10% |
| District 5 | 577,227 | 484,015 | 83,580 | 3,401 | 5,146 | 1,085 |
| | 100.00% | 83.85% | 14.48% | 0.59% | 0.89% | 0.19% |
| District 6 | 577,228 | 464,488 | 108,114 | 839 | 3,209 | 578 |
| | 100.00% | 80.47% | 18.73% | 0.15% | 0.56% | 0.10% |
| District 7 | 577,227 | 189,196 | 384,773 | 690 | 2,099 | 469 |
| | 100.00% | 32.78% | 66.66% | 0.12% | 0.36% | 0.08% |
| Total | 4,040,587 | 2,975,797 | 1,020,705 | 16,506 | 21,797 | 5,782 |
| | 100.00% | 73.65% | 25.26% | 0.41% | 0.54% | 0.14% |

DB: Alabama

District Summary
Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations
Plan: Reapp92-16

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| District Name | Total Vot. Age | Vot. Age White | Vot. Age Black | Vot. Age Am. Ind. | Vot. Age Asian/PI | Vot. Age Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | 414,612 | 302,961 | 105,264 | 3,272 | 2,532 | 587 |
| | 100.00% | 73.07% | 25.39% | 0.79% | 0.61% | 0.14% |
| District 2 | 428,822 | 333,519 | 89,942 | 1,188 | 3,268 | 905 |
| | 100.00% | 77.78% | 20.97% | 0.28% | 0.76% | 0.21% |
| District 3 | 424,781 | 349,138 | 72,682 | 987 | 1,380 | 594 |
| | 100.00% | 82.19% | 17.11% | 0.23% | 0.32% | 0.14% |
| District 4 | 432,494 | 406,242 | 22,961 | 2,126 | 773 | 392 |
| | 100.00% | 93.93% | 5.31% | 0.49% | 0.18% | 0.09% |
| District 5 | 433,667 | 369,550 | 57,739 | 2,066 | 3,597 | 715 |
| | 100.00% | 85.22% | 13.31% | 0.48% | 0.83% | 0.16% |
| District 6 | 435,908 | 360,482 | 71,983 | 648 | 2,373 | 422 |
| | 100.00% | 82.70% | 16.51% | 0.15% | 0.54% | 0.10% |
| District 7 | 411,515 | 151,953 | 257,110 | 522 | 1,606 | 324 |
| | 100.00% | 36.93% | 62.48% | 0.13% | 0.39% | 0.08% |
| Total | 2,981,799 | 2,273,845 | 677,681 | 10,809 | 15,529 | 3,935 |
| | 100.00% | 76.26% | 22.73% | 0.36% | 0.52% | 0.13% |

DB: Alabama
Plan: Reapp92-16

County Population by District
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | | | | | | |
| Baldwin County | 98,280 | 34,565 | 12,640 | 630 | 221 | 22 |
| Clarke County | 27,240 | 15,527 | 11,625 | 45 | 35 | |
| Escambia County | 35,518 | 24,326 | 10,046 | 1,047 | 58 | 4 |
| Mobile County | 378,643 | 254,853 | 117,872 | 1,940 | 3,398 | 58 |
| Monroe County | 20,851 | 13,407 | 7,180 | 213 | 44 | |
| Washington County | 16,694 | 10,984 | 4,623 | 1,068 | 14 | |
| Total District 1 | 577,226 | 403,662 | 163,986 | 4,943 | 3,770 | 86 |
| District 2 | | | | | | |
| Barbour County | 25,417 | 14,118 | 11,194 | 46 | 44 | 15 |
| Butler County | 21,892 | 13,049 | 8,798 | 24 | 19 | 2 |
| Coffee County | 40,240 | 32,702 | 6,917 | 163 | 317 | 141 |
| Conecuh County | 14,054 | 8,063 | 5,925 | 43 | 13 | 10 |
| Covington County | 36,478 | 31,551 | 4,777 | 72 | 48 | 30 |
| Crenshaw County | 13,635 | 10,048 | 3,544 | 27 | 11 | 5 |
| Dale County | 49,633 | 39,365 | 8,847 | 239 | 731 | 451 |

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 2—Continued | | | | | | |
| Geneva County | 23,647 | 20,682 | 2,824 | 93 | 15 | 33 |
| Henry County | 15,374 | 9,918 | 5,395 | 31 | 6 | 24 |
| Houston County | 81,331 | 61,513 | 18,954 | 287 | 470 | 107 |
| Lee County | 87,146 | 64,889 | 20,407 | 132 | 1,584 | 134 |
| Monroe County | 3,117 | 913 | 2,192 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Montgomery County | 90,809 | 79,629 | 9,668 | 205 | 1,063 | 244 |
| Pike County | 27,595 | 17,814 | 9,548 | 146 | 68 | 19 |
| Russell County | 46,860 | 28,473 | 18,088 | 90 | 117 | 92 |
| Total District 2 | 577,228 | 432,727 | 137,078 | 1,600 | 4,516 | 1,307 |
| District 3 | | | | | | |
| Autauga County | 23,423 | 20,173 | 3,037 | 61 | 115 | 37 |
| Calhoun County | 116,034 | 92,873 | 21,578 | 296 | 869 | 418 |
| Chambers County | 36,876 | 23,575 | 13,221 | 41 | 13 | 26 |
| Chilton County | 32,458 | 28,647 | 3,674 | 63 | 38 | 36 |
| Clay County | 13,252 | 11,044 | 2,166 | 23 | 13 | 6 |
| Cleburne County | 12,730 | 12,084 | 587 | 20 | 13 | 26 |
| Coosa County | 11,063 | 7,242 | 3,782 | 34 | 4 | 1 |
| Elmore County | 49,210 | 37,850 | 11,039 | 137 | 129 | 55 |
| Randolph County | 19,881 | 15,138 | 4,686 | 29 | 21 | 7 |
| St. Clair County | 50,009 | 45,138 | 4,561 | 136 | 77 | 97 |
| Shelby County | 99,358 | 90,715 | 7,718 | 264 | 575 | 86 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Talladega County | 74,107 | 50,970 | 22,773 | 174 | 113 | 77 |
| Tallapoosa County | 38,826 | 28,493 | 10,212 | 62 | 37 | 22 |
| Total District 3 | 577,227 | 463,942 | 109,034 | 1,340 | 2,017 | 894 |
| District 4 | | | | | | |
| Blount County | 39,248 | 38,397 | 521 | 133 | 33 | 164 |
| Cherokee County | 19,543 | 18,154 | 1,291 | 51 | 24 | 23 |
| Cullman County | 67,613 | 66,744 | 560 | 134 | 117 | 58 |
| DeKalb County | 54,651 | 52,980 | 1,028 | 481 | 77 | 85 |
| Etowah County | 99,840 | 85,274 | 13,799 | 250 | 419 | 98 |
| Fayette County | 17,962 | 15,717 | 2,190 | 9 | 19 | 27 |
| Franklin County | 27,814 | 26,463 | 1,249 | 57 | 35 | 10 |
| Jefferson County | 17,620 | 17,379 | 183 | 36 | 15 | 7 |
| Lamar County | 15,715 | 13,805 | 1,862 | 24 | 10 | 14 |
| Lawrence County | 31,513 | 24,563 | 4,798 | 2,124 | 19 | 9 |
| Marion County | 29,830 | 28,759 | 967 | 57 | 35 | 12 |
| Marshall County | 65,818 | 64,399 | 1,062 | 211 | 104 | 42 |
| Pickens County | 334 | 166 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Walker County | 67,670 | 63,042 | 4,405 | 84 | 107 | 32 |
| Winston County | 22,053 | 21,925 | 57 | 42 | 26 | 3 |
| Total District 4 | 577,224 | 537,767 | 34,140 | 3,693 | 1,040 | 584 |
| District 5 | | | | | | |
| Colbert County | 51,666 | 42,820 | 8,568 | 137 | 93 | 48 |
| Jackson County | 47,796 | 44,696 | 1,968 | 1,020 | 90 | 22 |
| Lauderdale County | 79,661 | 71,560 | 7,695 | 165 | 196 | 45 |

| Census Unit | Total Pop. | Total White | Total Black | Total Am. Ind. | Total Asian/PI | Total Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 5—Continued | | | | | | |
| Limestone County | 54,135 | 46,658 | 7,127 | 148 | 158 | 44 |
| Madison County | 238,912 | 184,197 | 48,116 | 1,601 | 4,232 | 766 |
| Marshall County | 5,014 | 4,962 | 25 | 20 | 7 | 0 |
| Morgan County | 100,043 | 89,122 | 10,081 | 310 | 370 | 160 |
| Total District 5 | 577,227 | 484,015 | 83,580 | 3,401 | 5,146 | 1,085 |
| District 6 | | | | | | |
| Choctaw County | 16,018 | 8,913 | 7,077 | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| Hale County | 2,565 | 1,794 | 764 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Jefferson County | 348,500 | 316,474 | 29,305 | 530 | 1,863 | 328 |
| Marengo County | 23,084 | 11,314 | 11,745 | 11 | 11 | 3 |
| Pickens County | 20,365 | 11,836 | 8,477 | 24 | 27 | 1 |
| Sumter County | 16,174 | 4,759 | 11,369 | 6 | 30 | 10 |
| Tuscaloosa County | 150,522 | 109,398 | 39,377 | 253 | 1,264 | 230 |
| Total District 6 | 577,228 | 464,488 | 108,114 | 839 | 3,209 | 578 |
| District 7 | | | | | | |
| Autauga County | 10,799 | 6,971 | 3,808 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Bibb County | 16,576 | 13,052 | 3,478 | 25 | 11 | 10 |
| Bullock County | 11,042 | 3,036 | 7,986 | 8 | 10 | 2 |
| Dallas County | 48,130 | 20,121 | 27,825 | 41 | 129 | 14 |
| Greene County | 10,153 | 1,966 | 8,181 | 3 | 0 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hale County | 12,933 | 4,461 | 8,450 | 15 | 7 | 0 |
| Jefferson County | 285,405 | 84,464 | 199,033 | 323 | 1,344 | 241 |
| Lowndes County | 12,658 | 3,185 | 9,456 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| Macon County | 24,928 | 3,443 | 21,340 | 24 | 99 | 22 |
| Montgomery County | 118,276 | 39,791 | 77,644 | 209 | 470 | 162 |
| Perry County | 12,759 | 4,503 | 8,219 | 16 | 14 | 7 |
| Wilcox County | 13,568 | 4,203 | 9,353 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Total District 7 | 577,227 | 189,196 | 384,773 | 690 | 2,099 | 469 |

DB: Alabama

County Population by District
Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations

Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Vot. Age | Vot. Age White | Vot. Age Black | Vot. Age Am. Ind. | Vot. Age Asian/PI | Vot. Age Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | | | | | | |
| Baldwin County | 72,747 | 64,059 | 7,938 | 459 | 159 | 132 |
| Clarke County | 19,085 | 11,684 | 7,346 | 29 | 22 | 4 |
| Escambia County | 26,051 | 18,450 | 6,840 | 703 | 32 | 26 |
| Mobile County | 270,610 | 190,842 | 75,791 | 1,286 | 2,279 | 412 |
| Monroe County | 14,508 | 9,893 | 4,433 | 150 | 28 | 4 |
| Washington County | 11,611 | 8,033 | 2,916 | 645 | 12 | 5 |
| Total District 1 | 414,612 | 302,961 | 105,264 | 3,272 | 2,532 | 583 |
| District 2 | | | | | | |
| Barbour County | 17,953 | 10,744 | 7,130 | 36 | 30 | 13 |
| Butler County | 15,301 | 9,919 | 5,357 | 15 | 9 | 1 |
| Coffee County | 29,913 | 24,882 | 4,577 | 118 | 234 | 102 |
| Conecuh County | 10,136 | 6,278 | 3,815 | 27 | 11 | 5 |
| Covington County | 27,241 | 24,039 | 3,086 | 56 | 32 | 28 |
| Crenshaw County | 9,991 | 7,613 | 2,345 | 22 | 7 | 4 |
| Dale County | 35,757 | 29,228 | 5,529 | 184 | 518 | 298 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geneva County | 17,757 | 15,821 | 1,837 | 71 | 12 | 16 |
| Henry County | 11,273 | 7,667 | 3,561 | 24 | 6 | 15 |
| Houston County | 58,858 | 46,249 | 12,041 | 214 | 288 | 66 |
| Lee County | 68,058 | 52,769 | 13,846 | 108 | 1,226 | 109 |
| Monroe County | 2,082 | 704 | 1,373 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Montgomery County | 69,393 | 61,636 | 6,701 | 152 | 734 | 170 |
| Pike County | 20,729 | 14,208 | 6,348 | 92 | 63 | 18 |
| Russell County | 34,380 | 21,762 | 12,396 | 67 | 95 | 60 |
| Total District 2 | 428,822 | 333,519 | 89,942 | 1,188 | 3,268 | 905 |
| District 3 | | | | | | |
| Autauga County | 16,684 | 14,581 | 1,955 | 38 | 85 | 25 |
| Calhoun County | 87,056 | 71,217 | 14,702 | 241 | 603 | 293 |
| Chambers County | 27,244 | 18,499 | 8,685 | 30 | 10 | 20 |
| Chilton County | 23,771 | 21,320 | 2,361 | 47 | 24 | 19 |
| Clay County | 9,934 | 8,497 | 1,407 | 16 | 10 | 4 |
| Cleburne County | 9,418 | 8,983 | 388 | 15 | 11 | 21 |
| Coosa County | 8,181 | 5,579 | 2,576 | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| Elmore County | 36,418 | 28,496 | 7,696 | 105 | 87 | 34 |
| Randolph County | 14,696 | 11,650 | 3,012 | 19 | 12 | 3 |
| St. Clair County | 36,699 | 33,259 | 3,230 | 106 | 51 | 53 |
| Shelby County | 72,167 | 66,406 | 5,147 | 179 | 379 | 56 |
| Talladega County | 53,614 | 38,551 | 14,805 | 129 | 79 | 50 |
| Tallapoosa County | 28,899 | 22,100 | 6,718 | 41 | 25 | 15 |
| Total District 3 | 424,781 | 349,138 | 72,682 | 987 | 1,380 | 594 |

DB: Alabama

County Population by District
Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations

Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Vot. Age | Vot. Age White | Vot. Age Black | Vot. Age Am. Ind. | Vot. Age Asian/PI | Vot. Age Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 4 | | | | | | |
| Blount County | 29,212 | 28,615 | 366 | 94 | 24 | 113 |
| Cherokee County | 14,851 | 13,881 | 898 | 39 | 18 | 15 |
| Cullman County | 50,601 | 49,994 | 386 | 98 | 80 | 43 |
| DeKalb County | 40,744 | 39,666 | 694 | 283 | 43 | 58 |
| Etowah County | 75,251 | 65,349 | 9,299 | 182 | 353 | 68 |
| Fayette County | 13,360 | 11,801 | 1,523 | 6 | 11 | 19 |
| Franklin County | 20,910 | 19,978 | 867 | 39 | 19 | 7 |
| Jefferson County | 13,444 | 13,277 | 125 | 28 | 11 | 3 |
| Lamar County | 11,725 | 10,434 | 1,253 | 17 | 10 | 11 |
| Lawrence County | 22,874 | 18,702 | 3,095 | 1,061 | 12 | 4 |
| Marion County | 22,508 | 21,733 | 712 | 33 | 23 | 7 |
| Marshall County | 49,592 | 48,607 | 746 | 148 | 71 | 20 |
| Pickens County | 241 | 129 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Walker County | 50,560 | 47,546 | 2,847 | 67 | 79 | 21 |
| Winston County | 16,621 | 16,530 | 38 | 31 | 19 | 3 |
| Total District 4 | 432,494 | 406,242 | 22,961 | 2,126 | 773 | 392 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 5 | | | | | | |
| Colbert County | 39,118 | 33,112 | 5,825 | 96 | 54 | 31 |
| Jackson County | 35,482 | 33,503 | 1,342 | 563 | 57 | 17 |
| Lauderdale County | 60,580 | 55,008 | 5,275 | 128 | 137 | 32 |
| Limestone County | 40,529 | 35,087 | 5,197 | 113 | 101 | 31 |
| Madison County | 180,157 | 142,174 | 33,542 | 945 | 2,999 | 497 |
| Marshall County | 3,774 | 3,736 | 20 | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| Morgan County | 74,027 | 66,930 | 6,538 | 208 | 244 | 107 |
| Total District 5 | 433,667 | 369,550 | 57,739 | 2,066 | 3,597 | 715 |
| District 6 | | | | | | |
| Choctaw County | 11,310 | 6,700 | 4,592 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| Hale County | 1,835 | 1,330 | 501 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Jefferson County | 266,049 | 243,988 | 20,137 | 411 | 1,290 | 223 |
| Marengo County | 16,091 | 8,524 | 7,550 | 10 | 7 | 0 |
| Pickens County | 14,564 | 9,240 | 5,289 | 17 | 17 | 1 |
| Sumter County | 11,202 | 3,869 | 7,291 | 5 | 28 | 9 |
| Tuscaloosa County | 114,857 | 86,831 | 26,623 | 195 | 1,022 | 186 |
| Total District 6 | 435,908 | 360,482 | 71,983 | 648 | 2,373 | 422 |
| District 7 | | | | | | |
| Autauga Count | 7,440 | 5,012 | 2,411 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Bibb County | 11,783 | 9,617 | 2,138 | 16 | 8 | 4 |
| Bullock County | 7,661 | 2,513 | 5,131 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| Dallas County | 33,025 | 15,449 | 17,445 | 32 | 91 | 8 |
| Greene County | 6,811 | 1,641 | 5,165 | 3 | 0 | 2 |

DB: Alabama

County Population by District
Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations

Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| Census Unit | Total Vot. Age | Vot. Age White | Vot. Age Black | Vot. Age Am. Ind. | Vot. Age Asian/PI | Vot. Age Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hale County | 8,781 | 3,442 | 5,328 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Jefferson County | 209,444 | 71,003 | 136,946 | 258 | 1,058 | 179 |
| Lowndes County | 8,263 | 2,513 | 5,742 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Macon County | 18,286 | 2,780 | 15,397 | 18 | 74 | 17 |
| Montgomery County | 82,308 | 30,967 | 50,749 | 151 | 338 | 103 |
| Perry County | 8,757 | 3,719 | 5,009 | 9 | 14 | 6 |
| Wilcox County | 8,956 | 3,297 | 5,649 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Total District 7 | 411,515 | 151,953 | 257,110 | 522 | 1,606 | 324 |

DB: Alabama

District Summary
1988 Pres. and Supreme Ct. Place #2 Election
Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| District Name | 1988 Pres Dukakis | 1988 Pres Bush | Sup Court Adams (D) | Sup Court Lyon (R) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | 61,299 | 105,021 | 74,298 | 71,274 |
| | 36.86% | 63.14% | 51.04% | 48.96% |
| District 2 | 51,994 | 101,477 | 69,857 | 52,633 |
| | 33.88% | 66.12% | 57.03% | 42.97% |
| District 3 | 43,447 | 81,249 | 57,163 | 39,024 |
| | 34.84% | 65.16% | 59.43% | 40.57% |
| District 4 | 71,182 | 93,978 | 80,528 | 56,715 |
| | 43.10% | 56.90% | 58.68% | 41.32% |
| District 5 | 70,726 | 103,533 | 88,654 | 61,031 |
| | 40.59% | 59.41% | 59.23% | 40.77% |
| District 6 | 60,761 | 136,574 | 84,975 | 96,498 |
| | 30.79% | 69.21% | 46.83% | 53.17% |
| District 7 | 121,052 | 67,517 | 130,265 | 45,428 |
| | 64.20% | 35.80% | 74.14% | 25.86% |
| Total | 480,461 | 689,349 | 585,740 | 422,603 |
| | 41.07% | 58.93% | 58.09% | 41.91% |

DB: Alabama

District Summary
Voter Registration, 1990 Governor & Lt. Governor Elections
Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| District Name | Reg. Vot. White | Reg. Vot. Black | 1990 Gov Hubbert | 1990 Gov Hunt | '90 LtGov Folsom | '90 LtGov McKee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | 262,533 | 64,112 | 68,708 | 72,572 | 81,298 | 47,489 |
| | 80.37% | 19.63% | 48.63% | 51.37% | 63.13% | 36.87% |
| District 2 | 223,341 | 58,260 | 62,155 | 76,599 | 87,754 | 39,372 |
| | 79.31% | 20.69% | 44.80% | 55.20% | 69.03% | 30.97% |
| District 3 | 204,670 | 43,568 | 53,278 | 65,150 | 75,072 | 32,393 |
| | 82.45% | 17.55% | 44.99% | 55.01% | 69.86% | 30.14% |
| District 4 | 276,108 | 17,915 | 77,614 | 80,192 | 104,628 | 48,455 |
| | 93.91% | 6.09% | 49.18% | 50.82% | 68.35% | 31.65% |
| District 5 | 305,094 | 39,613 | 71,010 | 92,393 | 100,588 | 52,128 |
| | 88.51% | 11.49% | 43.46% | 56.54% | 65.87% | 34.13% |
| District 6 | 257,708 | 52,476 | 65,486 | 113,470 | 96,078 | 75,474 |
| | 83.08% | 16.92% | 36.59% | 63.41% | 56.01% | 43.99% |
| District 7 | 143,950 | 149,904 | 111,927 | 54,832 | 127,679 | 31,104 |
| | 48.99% | 51.01% | 67.12% | 32.88% | 80.41% | 19.59% |
| Total | 1,673,404 | 425,848 | 510,178 | 555,208 | 673,097 | 326,415 |
| | 79.71% | 20.29% | 47.89% | 52.11% | 67.34% | 32.66% |

DB: Alabama

District Summary
1990 U.S. Senate Election & 1990 PSC Election
Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

| District Name | 1990 Sen. Heflin | 1990 Sen. Cabaniss | 1990 PSC Martin | 1990 PSC Walker |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| District 1 | 76,205 | 60,976 | 66,355 | 44,351 |
| | 55.55% | 44.45% | 59.94% | 40.06% |
| District 2 | 76,450 | 56,822 | 66,964 | 38,650 |
| | 57.36% | 42.64% | 63.40% | 36.60% |
| District 3 | 69,415 | 44,547 | 59,635 | 32,357 |
| | 60.91% | 39.09% | 64.83% | 35.17% |
| District 4 | 92,940 | 53,268 | 84,586 | 44,891 |
| | 63.57% | 36.43% | 65.33% | 34.67% |
| District 5 | 101,701 | 57,288 | 84,940 | 49,716 |
| | 63.97% | 36.03% | 63.08% | 36.92% |
| District 6 | 85,340 | 88,641 | 77,757 | 78,660 |
| | 49.05% | 50.95% | 49.71% | 50.29% |
| District 7 | 118,895 | 41,531 | 114,710 | 31,653 |
| | 74.11% | 25.89% | 78.37% | 21.63% |
| Total | 620,946 | 403,073 | 554,947 | 320,278 |
| | 60.64% | 39.36% | 63.41% | 36.59% |

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,
*Plaintiff,*

MICHAEL FIGURES, *et al.*,
*Intervenor-Plaintiffs,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, *et al.*,
*Defendants.*

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ORDER

[Filed Mar. 9, 1992]

Before COX, Circuit Judge HAND, Senior District Judge, and ALBRITTON, District Judge.

BY THE COURT

The motion of Defendant Billy Joe Camp to adopt the plan enacted by the Legislature (Doc. #106) is DENIED for the reasons stated in the Memorandum Opinion filed this date.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,

*Plaintiff,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, JAMES H. EVANS, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and TOM W. TURNER, all sued in their official or representative capacities only,

*Defendants.*

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# COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT, INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER RELIEF

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## BACKGROUND AND JURISDICTION

1. This action arises under the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 2, the Fourteenth Amendment, Sections 1 and 2, and the Fifteenth Amendment; and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The action challenges the constitutionality of the apportionment of the congressional districts of the State of Alabama as they presently exist under §§ 17-20-1 and 17-20-2 of the *Code of Alabama.*

2. Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343 and 2284.

3. The Plaintiff seeks, *inter alia*, declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2201 and 2202.

## VENUE

4. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because (a) the Plaintiff's claims arise in the Southern District of Alabama in that the conduct of the Defendants threatens to cause immediate and irreparable harm, loss and damage to the constitutional rights of the Plaintiff, who resides and votes in this District and (b) the Defendants are all residents of the State of Alabama and the Defendants Noonan, D'Olive, Wiggins, Biggs, Bogan, Watters and Turner reside in the Southern District of Alabama.

## THREE-JUDGE COURT

5. The convening of a District Court of three judges in this action is required by 28 U.S.C. § 2284(a) because the action challenges the constitutionality of the apportionment of the congressional districts of the State of Alabama.

## PARTIES

6. The Plaintiff Paul Charles Wesch is a citizen of the United States and the State of Alabama and a resident and registered voter in the First Congressional District of the State of Alabama.

7. The Defendant Guy Hunt is the Governor of the State of Alabama. Pursuant to § 17-20-4 of the *Code of Alabama*, the Defendant Hunt is charged with the responsibility of estimating the returns of congressional elections in Alabama, determining which candidates have been elected, and notifying the successful candidates by proclamation. He is also entitled to notice of this action in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 2284(b)(2). The Defendant Hunt is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

8. The Defendant James H. Evans is the Attorney General of the State of Alabama. § 17-20-4 of the *Code of Alabama* contemplates that the Defendant Evans may

attend and assist the Governor in the execution of the Governor's duties with respect to determining and declaring the outcome of congressional elections. He is also entitled to notice of this action in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 2284(b)(2). The Defendant Evans is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

9. The Defendant Billy Joe Camp is the Secretary of State of the State of Alabama. Under Alabama law, the Defendant Camp is vested with numerous duties with respect to the election of members of Congress. These duties include (a) certifying to the probate judge of each county the names of candidates for primary election, (b) certifying the names of the persons nominated in the primary elections, and (c) certifying the election of members of Congress following the general elections. The Defendant Camp is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

10. The Defendant Lionel W. Noonan is the Probate Judge of Mobile County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

11. The Defendant Harry D'Olive is the Probate Judge of Baldwin County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

12. The Defendant Devon Wiggins is the Probate Judge of Escambia County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

13. The Defendant Otha Lee Biggs is the Probate Judge of Monroe County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

14. The Defendant Jerry Bogan is the Probate Judge of Wilcox County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

15. The Defendant Clarence Watters is the Probate Judge of Clarke County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

16. The Defendant Tom W. Turner is the Probate Judge of Washington County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

17. In their capacities as Probate Judges, the Defendants Noonan, D'Olive, Wiggins, Biggs, Bogan, Watters and Turner are all charged with numerous duties relating to the election of congressional representatives from the First Congressional District of Alabama. These duties include, *inter alia*, the preparation of ballots and the certification and return of election results in their respective counties to the Secretary of State.

18. At all material times, the Defendants have acted and will act under color of state law within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

## THE NEED FOR REDISTRICTING OR REAPPORTIONMENT

19. In 1981, the Alabama Legislature enacted the current version of § 17-20-1 of the *Code of Alabama*, which divided the state into seven congressional districts as more specifically set forth therein.

20. During 1990, the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce conducted a census of the United States, including the State of Alabama, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 2.

21. Based upon the report from this census enumerating the population of the State of Alabama, it is the duty of the Alabama Legislature, under the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 2, the Fourteenth Amendment, Sections 1 and 2, and the Fifteenth Amendment, to enact a plan of redistricting or reapportionment for the election of members to the United States House of Representatives which meets the requirements of the one-person, one-vote rule and all other requirements imposed by law.

22. The Alabama Legislature has adjourned its regular session for the year without enacting a plan of redistricting. Based on public statements made by the Defendant Hunt, the Plaintiff is informed and believes that said Defendant, as Governor, has no intention of calling a special session for the purpose of adopting a redistricting plan. Accordingly, there is little or no likelihood that the Legislature will adopt a valid redistricting plan in time for such a plan to be effectively implemented prior to the congressional primary election scheduled for June 2, 1992.

23. If not otherwise enjoined, the Defendants will prepare for and conduct primary and general elections in the State of Alabama on June 2, 1992 and November 3, 1992, respectively, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 2, the Fourteenth Amendment, Sections 1 and 2, and the Fifteenth Amendment, 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the rights of this Plaintiff in particular.

24. Such elections would be in plain violation of the constitutional mandate of the one person-one vote rule and other requirements imposed by law in that, *inter alia*, the 1990 census demonstrates substantial variations in the populations of the congressional districts of the State of Alabama as presently apportioned.

25. Elections held under the current apportionment of congressional districts for the State of Alabama would substantially impair the Plaintiff's voting rights and result in a deprivation of the Plaintiff's civil rights under color of law.

26. The Plaintiff is prepared to submit to this Court a map which constitutionally apportions the State of Alabama into seven congressional districts and meets all legal requirements.

27. The Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff prays that the Court:

1. Declare that the existing apportionment of the congressional districts for the State of Alabama is unconstitutional and invalid;

2. Redistrict the State into seven congressional districts of substantially equal population pursuant to a plan which the Plaintiff will submit to this Court for adoption herein;

3. Enjoin the exercise by the Defendants, and any and all persons acting in concert with them, of their powers relating to the administration or supervision of congressional elections for the congressional districts of the State of Alabama as presently apportioned in an unconstitutional manner;

4. Allow the Plaintiff his costs and reasonable attorney's fees; and

5. Grant such other relief as the Court deems proper.

/s/ Ferrell S. Anders
FERRELL S. ANDERS

/s/ David A. Boyett, III
DAVID A. BOYETT, III
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Paul Charles Wesch

Of Counsel:

HAMILTON, BUTLER, RIDDICK,
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Mobile, Alabama 36633
(205) 432-7517

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF BARBOUR COUNTY, ALABAMA

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Case No. CV-91-145

LEON MORRIS, SR. and DR. MOSES M. JONES,
*Plaintiffs,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, JAMES CLARK, JAMES FOLSOM, JR.,
RYAN DEGRAFFENRIED, and THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE,
*Defendants.*

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ORDER

This matter came before the Court for hearing on the Plaintiffs' request for a Temporary Restraining Order. The Court heard testimony in open court on December 13, 1991, and allowed the parties until Wednesday, December 18, 1991, to file supplemental briefs and the Defendants have filed said briefs. The Court has chosen to treat the Plaintiffs' request for a Temporary Restraining Order as a Petition for a Writ of Mandamus or Preliminary Injunction against the Governor of Alabama, Guy Hunt. Based on the evidence presented, which is uncontroverted to this point, it is clear to the Court that the Defendant, Guy Hunt, has refused to exercise his constitutionally mandated responsibilities to see that the laws of the State of Alabama are faithfully executed. Under Section 120 of the *Alabama Constitution*, the Governor of Alabama has responsibility to see to it that the laws of this State are faithfully executed. In this respect, the Governor has abdicated his responsibilities.

The uncontradicted testimony in this case is that the Alabama Legislature, has for more than one year, pre-

pared itself to adopt and implement a plan of Congressional Redistricting. On September 19 and September 20 of 1991 according to the sworn and uncontradicted testimony of James S. Clark, the Defendant Hunt promised Clark and other Legislative leadership of the Legislature of Alabama that he would call a special session of the Legislature in October, 1991, to deal with the question of Congressional Redistricting. Again, the uncontroverted testimony up to this point is that the Defendant Hunt made this deal with the Legislative leaders of this State in order to obtain funding for his discretionary account. The uncontroverted testimony is that the Defendant Hunt has breached his promise and has failed to call a special session of the Legislature. Moreover, the Defendant Hunt has filed a pleading in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama in which he admits the current Congressional Districts violate the United States Constitution and indicates that he will not call a special session of the Alabama Legislature. It seems clear to this Court that the Defendant Hunt would rather for a Federal Court to draw Congressional Districts, instead of allowing the Alabama Legislature to fulfill the mandate conferred on it by Article I, Section 4, of the United States Constitution. To admit that the current districts are unconstitutional on the one hand and not allow the Legislature to correct this infirmity on the other, violates the Defendant Hunt's duty as Governor to faithfully execute the laws and in this Court's opinion constitutes bad faith and an abuse of official power and discretion.

For the above stated reasons, this Court hereby orders the Defendant, Guy Hunt, the Governor of Alabama, to call into Special Session the Alabama Legislature for the purpose of adopting a plan for Congressional Redistricting for the State of Alabama. The Governor is ordered and directed to call the Legislature into session no later than December 27, 1991. In the event the Defendant Hunt disagrees with the findings of fact and would like

a chance to offer testimony that would in any way contradict the finding of facts and show cause why this order should not be implemented he may do so by notifying the Court of his wishes no later than Monday, December 23, 1991 at 12:00 noon. In the event the Defendant Hunt wishes to appear and show cause a hearing is hereby set for Friday, December 27, 1991 at 9:00 A.M. provided the Court and the other parties receive notice of the Defendant Hunt's intention as hereinabove specified.

This Writ is issued in the alternative, so that the Defendant Hunt is allowed the option of not complying with the Writ. In the event that the Defendant does not comply with this Writ, the Court will adopt one of the two plans that have been approved by the Alabama Legislature's Joint Legislative Committee on Redistricting.

The Court finds that the two plans that were adopted by the Joint Legislative Committee on Redistricting were considered and negotiated at length during 1991 and are the result of public meetings held across the State and open public deliberations of the Joint Legislative Committee. These plans were adopted by said Committee after lengthly study and the expenditure of a considerable amount of taxpayers money. In the event the Defendant Hunt does not comply with this Writ the Court hereby sets a hearing on Thursday, January 2, 1992 at 10:00 A.M. at which the Court will take testimony on the two plans. Testimony may be offered by the Plaintiffs, the Defendants or any other interested party with permission of the Court first had. At the close of the testimony this Court will adopt one of the two plans as the Redistricting Plan for the State of Alabama. This plan shall remain in effect until such time as the Alabama State Legislature adopts a Congressional Redistricting plan in a Regular or Special Session or until the 1992 elections are held, which ever occurs first.

The Court enters this Order with great reluctance and trepidation. It is the fervent hope and prayer of this

Court that a point of light will shine through and that the Defendant Hunt will allow the duly elected representatives of the State of Alabama to do their constitutionally mandated duty and redistrict the State in time for the 1992 Congressional elections. However, should this not happen it is the opinion of the Court that it would be more appropriate for an elected Judge of the State of Alabama to decide the issue rather than appointed Federal Judges that have no accountability to the people of the State of Alabama.

The Court will set the other issues brought by the Plaintiffs in their complaint for hearings at a future date.

DONE this the 19th day of December, 1991.

/s/ William H. Robertson
WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON
Circuit Judge

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF BARBOUR COUNTY, ALABAMA
EUFAULA DIVISION

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Civil Action No. CV 91-145

LEON MORRIS, SR. and DR. MOSES M. JONES,
*Plaintiffs,*

v.

GUY HUNT, *et al.*,
*Defendants.*

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FINAL ORDER

THIS COURT held a Hearing in this case on December 13, 1991 at which time testimony was taken. The Court issued it's initial Order in this case on December 19, 1991. In the December 19, 1991 Order the Court made specific findings of fact and gave the Defendant, Gov. Guy Hunt, the opportunity to appear in Court if he so chose on December 27, 1991 to present additional testimony. The Governor appeared through counsel on December 27, 1991, but he did not testify himself. However, Defendant Guy Hunt's counsel was given opportunity to present whatever evidence, including some testimony taken by telephone. Further, Defendant Guy Hunt was given the opportunity to present any additional documentary evidence that he chose to enter into the record.

Based upon the evidence taken at the December 13, 1991 hearing and the December 27, 1991 hearing the Court finds that its original findings contained in the December 19, 1991 Order should remain intact. Based upon those findings and based upon the testimony taken on December 27, 1991 the Court Orders the Defendant, Guy Hunt, to issue a call, no later than January 8, 1992,

to the Alabama Legislature to convene in special session for the purpose of considering Congressional Redistricting. To clarify the point of the dates the Governor is ordered to issue the call no later than January 8, 1992 for the Legislature to convene itself no later than January 14, 1992.

Some question has been raised about the jurisdiction of this Court since the Defendant, Guy Hunt, has filed a Notice of Appeal. This Court finds that the Order of December 19, 1991 was not an appealable Order but rather was in the nature of a Preliminary Injunction issued pursuant to Rule 65 ARCP. The Order issued today, December 27, 1991 is a Final Order on the Plaintiff's request for a Permanent Injunction pursuant to the same Rule 65 ARCP.

The Court does note with respect to the jurisdictional question that Defendant Guy Hunt's attorney, Al Agricola, indicated in open Court that he might well dismiss the prior Appeal and file a new Notice of Appeal of the Order being entered today. In the event that such a Dismissal does occur then there is no question about the jurisdiction of the Court. However, if the prior Notice of Appeal is allowed to remain intact this Court states again that the Order being issued today, December 27, 1991, is a Permanent Injunction and a Final Order within the meaning of the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure.

In the event that the Governor does not issue a call for a special session of the Legislature on or before January 8, 1992, then this Court will be called upon to fashion an appropriate remedy. The Plaintiffs have suggested that the Court issue an Order requiring the Alabama Legislature to convene itself in special session. The Court declines to take that action at this time in hopes that when this case is addressed by the Alabama Supreme Court that some guidance as to the future handling of this case will be given to this Trial Judge.

This Court withdraws and rescinds the portions of the December 19, 1991 Order in which the Court indicated that this Court would hold a Hearing on January 2, 1992 and develop its own plan of Congressional redistricting. That portion of the December 19, 1991 Order is deleted.

Done this the 27th day of December, 1991.

/s/ William Robertson
WILLIAM ROBERTSON
Circuit Judge

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

January 7, 1992

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Barbour Circuit Court CV-91-145

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1910421

GOVERNOR GUY HUNT

v.

LEON MORRIS, SR., and MOSES M. JONES

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ORDER

The appellant having filed a motion for stay or injunction pending appeal, and the same having been submitted and duly considered by the Court,

IT IS ORDERED that the motion for stay is granted, and the order of the trial court of December 27, 1991, is hereby stayed.

Hornsby, C. J., and Maddox, Almon, Shores, Adams, Steagall, Kennedy, and Ingram, JJ., concur.

Houston, J., concurs specially (See attached).

I, Robert G. Esdale, as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alabama, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the instrument(s) herewith set out as same appear(s) of record in said Court.

Witness my hand this 7th day of Jan. 1992.

/s/ Robert G. Esdale
Clerk, Supreme Court of Alabama

1910421 *Governor Guy Hunt v. Leon Morris, Sr. and Moses M. Jones*

HOUSTON, JUSTICE (concurring specially and writing).

I vote to grant the motion to stay.

It is probable that no one in the State Judiciary has the power to direct the Governor of Alabama to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of changing existing Congressional Districts so that they do not violate the United States Constitution. Alabama Constitution of 1901, §§ 42, 43. That is what this appeal must determine.

The Governor knows that the existing Congressional Districts within the State of Alabama violate the United States Constitution. The Governor knows that the Alabama Legislature is the ELECTED BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT that has the primary responsibility to change the Congressional Districts so that they will be constitutional. ONLY THE GOVERNOR HAS THE POWER TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION of the Alabama Legislature so that it may do its duty. Constitution, § 122. The law presumes that the Governor knows his duty.

I am concerned with the following that appears in the "Application for Stay or Injunction Pending Appeal" filed in this Court by the Governor:

> "At this time, a trial is set to begin before a three-judge federal panel in Mobile, Alabama on January 3, 1992, in the case of *Wesch v. Hunt*, No. 91-0787-BH (S.D. Ala.). *The purpose of that litigation will insure timely and orderly congressional elections in the state. The* [*State*] *trial court's order, if not stayed, may frustrate that objective and create needless voter confusion.*"

(Emphasis added.)

I have the deepest respect for each of the federal judges on this three-judge panel. They are men of great personal integrity, with bright and principled judicial minds; however, I am not certain that the Governor will be properly discharging his duty if he purposely permits UNELECTED federal judges to redraw the Congressional Districts in Alabama, without first giving the duly ELECTED legislature that opportunity. It appears to me from the Governor's application to this Court that the Governor has refused to call a special session of the legislature and is resisting a court order requiring him to call a special session, because if he did, the legislature may redistrict the state and thereby "frustrate" the Governor's objective of having a "three-judge federal panel" redraw these Congressional Districts. The law presumes that the Governor knows his duty. As an Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, I presume that the Governor will not neglect his duty. The law requires that this Court grant this stay.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

March 10, 1992

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Barbour Circuit Court
CV-91-145

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1910421

GOVERNOR GUY HUNT

v.

LEON MORRIS, SR. and MOSES M. JONES

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ORDER

The appellant having filed a motion to dismiss the appeal, and the same having been duly submitted to the Court,

IT IS ORDERED that the appeal of the issue of congressional redistricting is dismissed, and this cause is hereby remanded to the trial court for consideration of other matters pending in said cause.

Hornsby, C. J., and Maddox, Almon, Shores, Adams, Houston, Steagall, Kennedy, and Ingram, JJ., concur.

I, Robert G. Esdale, as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alabama, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the instrument(s) herewith set out as same appear(s) of record in said Court.

Witness my hand this 11th day of Mar. 1992.

/s/ Robert G. Esdale
Clerk, Supreme Court of Alabama

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT WITHIN AND FOR
THE COUNTY OF BARBOUR
STATE OF ALABAMA

EUFAULA DIVISION

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Civil Action No. CV-91-145

LEON MORRIS, SR., AND DR. MOSES M. JONES,
*Plaintiffs,*

—VS—

GUY HUNT, JAMES CLARK, JAMES FOLSOM, JR.,
RYAN DEGRAFFENREID AND THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE,
*Defendants.*

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BEFORE: HON. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, Circuit Judge

Date: Friday, December 13, 1991

Place: Eufaula, Alabama

Time: 10:00 A.M.

APPEARANCES

For the Plaintiffs:

DRAKE & PIERCE
Attorneys-at-Law
1509 University Boulevard
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
By: HON. JACKSON R. DRAKE

For the Defendant Guy Hunt:

HON. ALGERT S. AGRICOLA, JR.
Attorney-at-Law
2000 Interstate Park Drive
Montgomery, Alabama

For the Defendant Legislature and
All Other Defendants Except the Governor:

HON. RON FOREHAND and HON. WALTER TURNER
Assistant Attorneys General
Room 303, 11 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama

* * * *

[31] DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DRAKE:

Q Mr. Speaker, would you state your name, please.
A James S. Clark.
Q And where do you live?
A I live at Apartment 13B, Oak Hill Subdivision, Eufaula, Alabama.
Q Okay. Are you a resident of Barbour County, Alabama?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you hold public office in the State of Alabama?
A Yes, sir.
Q What is that office?
A Representative, 84th District of the Legislature of Alabama.
Q And does that include Barbour County, Alabama?
A That includes Barbour, and all of Russell but Phenix City, and a couple of small other beats around Phenix City.
Q Okay. And you are a member of the Alabama House of Representatives?
A Yes, sir.
[32] Q And are you also the Speaker of that house?
A Yes, sir.
Q Speaker Clark, in general can you tell the court when the Legislature began to deal with the issue of congressional redistricting?
A We began by forming committee appointments—first, appointment of committees to the Constitutional

Amendment in the House, and then we appointed under a statute, 10, 12 members to a reapportionment committee, and selected a chairman for that committee.

Q Is that committee a joint committee?

A That is a joint House-Senate committee.

Q And who is the chair of that committee?

A The chair—I believe it is a joint chairmanship. For the house is Jim Campbell—Representative Jim Campbell. For the Senate, I believe it is Wendall—Senator Ryan deGraffenried.

Q Senator Ryan deGraffenried?

A Yes, sir.

Q And has that committee met throughout the year 1991 to study census data and develop a plan of redistricting for the State of Alabama?

A Yes, sir. I might say that they studied what they had. Certain parts of that were late in coming and, so, there were problems with it when we received that [33] information.

Q We alleged in our complaint that the census data were not complete until July 15, 1991. Is that correct, Mr. Speaker?

A That is my understanding, yes, sir.

Q Has there been a session of the Legislature since July 15, 1991?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many? Mr. Agricola said there had been two?

A I believe that is correct.

Q One or two?

A I believe there has been—I believe there has been one. That's correct, September the 9th.

Q One special session?

A Yes, sir.

Q And, was—did the Governor put the issue of congressional redistricting on that agenda for that special session?

A No, sir.

Q Okay. Have you and other leaders of the Legislature had conversations with Governor Hunt about calling a special session of the Legislature?

A Yes, sir.

Q Specifically on the issue of congressional [34] redistricting?

A Yes, sir.

Q What has the Governor said about that?

MR. AGRICOLA: Object to hearsay, your Honor.

THE COURT: What has the Governor said to Mr. Clark? What he heard?

MR. DRAKE: He is a party.

THE COURT: Certainly.

A We had meetings to resolve the issue of the budgets that were still pending, correcting some things that were not done in a regular session. We had a number of meetings, but two specific meetings in which we agreed to do certain things to resolve the budgetary process, and he, in turn, agreed to do other things. He specifically stated that he would call a session on two occasions, two days during that time; that he would call a special session of the Legislature sometime around the first of October, and then we would carry out the commitment we made to him on other matters.

Q Do I understand you to say that the Governor said he would call a special session of the Legislature around the first of October of 1991 to deal with the issue of congressional redistricting?

A That's correct.

MR. DRAKE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. These [35] other gentleman may have some questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. AGRICOLA:

Q Mr. Speaker, my name is Al Agricola, and I represent Governor Hunt in this case. Do you know a woman by the name of Marilyn Akers Terry?

A Is that the secretary of Governor Hunt?

Q No, sir. She is the Chief of Staff for the Alabama Legislative Reapportionment Office.

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know her?

A Yes, sir.

Q And she serves in that capacity as the chief staff person for the committee which is the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment?

A Yes, sir.

Q And, are you aware that it is her function to keep up with the activities of the committee and to assist the committee in the preparation and consideration of congressional redistricting plans for the State of Alabama?

A She functions, as I see her role, in doing whatever the committee sets up her task for.

Q And, is it also your understanding that she attends the meetings of the committee?

A That's correct.

* * * *

# PUBLIC HEARING

## JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

## ON

## REAPPORTIONMENT

Joint Briefing Room
Alabama State House
Montgomery, Alabama

October 2, 1991

9:00 a.m.

[20] Mississippi where you have a district that's less than 65% that's not in an urban area. You have—Mike Epsey does have Jackson, and it goes out in the Mississippi Delta, but that's the only other place. Every other Black congressional district is located almost totally within an urban center where it's easier to turn out the vote and mobilize your voting population.

But under these two districts that's proposed by the NAACP, they rely upon a lot of rural counties to make up that population base to create those two districts. And I have serious concerns about whether either one of those districts could elect a Black.

The other thing that I don't know from looking at their plan is whether any of the incumbents, present incumbent congressmen are in those two districts.

As Joe talked about the captive vote, one thing that we know is that you do have Blacks, who will for whatever reasons, support White candidates in races. And particularly if you've got a White incumbent in either one of those two proposed districts, then you can see the problem that might create where you have a White incumbent [21] in one of those two, or in either one of those two proposed districts. And we don't know whether there is an incumbent congressman in one of those districts.

I think in all the other plans that have created a majority Black district, there is not a White incumbent in the majority Black district, maybe with the exception of, maybe, one or two plans that I saw. But I think usually the plans, most of the plans that came before this committee tried to avoid putting an incumbent in the majority Black district. But I can't say whether that NAACP plan dodges putting a White incumbent in those two districts. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL: Anybody got any questions of Mr. Gray. We also have with us this morning, we have Ms. Lillian Jackson, who is, I understand, is the chairman of the state NAACP; is that correct?

Ms. Jackson, we'd like to hear from you. We're glad to have you with us today.

Ms. JACKSON: Good morning. I do represent the Alabama State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. And I think first off I need to,

* * * *

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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CV-91-00787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,
*Plaintiff,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, *et al.*,
*Defendants.*

---

This cause, coming on to be heard before the Honorable W. B. HAND, EMMETT R. COX, AND WILLIAM H. ALBRITTON, III, Judges, in the United States District Court, Southern District of Alabama, Southern Division, Mobile, Alabama, on the 3rd and 4th days of January, 1992, commencing at approximately 9:00 a.m., the following testimony was offered and proceedings had:

* * * *

MR. ENGLAND: What are the concerns that you have?

A [By State Senator Michael Figures] Well, I think, first of all, the Pierce plan is clearly, in my opinion, a plan designed to elect at least one more Republican Congressman, that is one of the concerns. Of another concern you have absolutely no input from anybody in the African American community and frankly seem to have only input, based on the testimony I have heard from simply reading this disposition, from only Republican, a Republican officials.

Mr. Pierce, himself, is chairman of the Lee County Republicans and a Lee County Commissioner. He was in

consultation with members of Dickinson's staff and members of Callahan's staff, the Montgomery County chairperson of the Republican Party, the Randolph County chairperson, the representative of—Curry, a Republican from Birmingham, and he was in contact with the Republican chairman of Jefferson County. I think it is clearly designed to do that.

[216] organization and what it has to offer, we are open in our frame of mine and our philosophy to work together for a plan that would be good for the state and still comply with the civil rights law and the rights of all people in the state, especially the African Americans who have not had an opportunity to select one of our own to represent not just us but all the people of Alabama in the U. S. Congress.

JUDGE ALBRITTON: Do you have any problems along those lines with what is called the Pierce "Zero" plan that is not up there but have you seen it?

A [By Carol Zippert] I have but we do have some problems with it, some reservations about it. I will have to be looking at it again but I know the impact areas around it concerned us and I forget how that district was constructed and I think it is important to consult with people that you are designing things for.

The philosophy of our organization is empowerment and to help any and for the people to become empowerment, the people have to participate in decision making process. So that was a basic concern, to our knowledge, black Americans or Alabamians in this state were not conferred with in regards to the development of that plan.

JUDGE ALBRITTON: That's all I have.

* * * *

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 4

> The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

28 U.S.C. § 1253

> Except as otherwise provided by law, any party may appeal to the Supreme Court from an order granting or denying, after notice and hearing, an interlocutory or permanent injunction in any civil action, suit or proceeding required by any Act of Congress to be heard and determined by a district court of three judges.

42 U.S.C. § 1973c

> Whenever a State or political subdivision with respect to which the prohibitions set forth in section 1973b(a) of this title based upon determinations made under the first sentence of section 1973b(b) of this title are in effect shall enact or seek to administer any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting different from that in force or effect on November 1, 1964, * * * such State or subdivision may institute an action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for a declaratory judgment that such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, * * * and unless and until the court enters such judgment no person shall be denied the right to vote for failure to comply with such qualification, prerequisite, stand-

ard, practice, or procedure: Provided, that such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure may be enforced without such proceeding if the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure has been submitted by the chief legal office or other appropriate official of such State or subdivision to the Attorney General and the Attorney General has not interposed an objection within sixty days after such submission, or upon good cause shown, to facilitate an expedited approval within sixty days after such submission, the Attorney General has affirmatively indicated that such objection will not be made. Neither an affirmative indication by the Attorney General that no objection will be made, nor the Attorney General's failure to object, nor a declaratory judgment entered under this section shall bar a subsequent action to enjoin enforcement of such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure. In the event the Attorney General affirmatively indicates that no objection will be made within the sixty-day period following receipt of a submission, the Attorney General may reserve the right to reexamine the submission if additional information comes to his attention during the remainder of the sixty-day period which would otherwise require objection in accordance with this section. Any action under this section shall be heard and determined by a court of three judges in accordance with the provisions of section 2284 of Title 28 and any appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court.

91-1553

No. ——

FILED
MAR 27 1992
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

IN THE

# Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

BILLY JOE CAMP,

*Appellant,*

v.

PAUL CHARLES WESCH, *et al.*,

*Appellees.*

**On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama**

## AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JAMES E. FOLSOM IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANT SECRETARY OF STATE BILLY JOE CAMP

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## AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JAMES E. FOLSOM IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANT SECRETARY OF STATE BILLY JOE CAMP

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### INTRODUCTION

On March 5, 1992, a congressional redistricting plan passed by the Alabama Legislature became law when both the Senate and the House of Representatives overrode a gubernatorial veto of the legislative plan. Act No. 92-63 concluded a year-long effort by the Legislature to reform Alabama's congressional districts in advance of the 1992 elections.

Beginning in early 1991, the Legislature's Permanent Committee on Reapportionment was intensely involved in public hearings and committee debate over a variety of congressional redistricting proposals, aiming toward a fall special session which the Governor had promised to

call. With the Legislature poised to begin consideration of the redistricting question, the Governor declined to call the special session.[1]

On September 23, 1991, while the Legislature was still awaiting the Governor's call, the present case was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama. The Legislature was not named as a defendant, but its Permanent Committee on Reapportionment and the committee leadership attempted to intervene, in order to express the Legislature's strong view that it, not a federal court, was the appropriate body to decide on Alabama's congressional district plan (Appendix at 1a-9a). The three-judge court refused to allow the intervention (Appendix at 10a-11a) and required the Legislature—the very body responsible for redistricting—to sit on the sidelines in the limited role of amicus curiae (Appendix at 12a).

At the request of the plaintiff, the three-judge court on March 9, 1992 ordered into effect for the 1992 elections its own congresssional redistricting plan. The district court took this action even though it knew the Legislature's plan—passed in the early days of the 1992 regular session—had become law four days earlier; and even though Secretary of State Camp had formally requested on March 6, 1992 that the court adopt the legislative plan for the 1992 elections.

Secretary of State Camp has appealed the three-judge court's refusal to order the legislative plan used on an interim basis for the upcoming elections. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 37.5, the Alabama Legislature and Lieutenant Governor Folsom respectfully submit this Brief

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[1] The Legislature's extensive efforts in preparation for congressional redistricting and its inability to act sooner—caused by the Governor's decision not to call the special session—are discussed in Secretary of State Camp's Jurisdictional Statement and Motion for Stay.

Amicus Curiae supporting Secretary Camp.[2] The Amici agree with Secretary Camp that the three-judge court erred in ordering its own plan into effect while disregarding the legislative plan; and that this Court should order that the Legislature's plan be used as the interim plan for 1992 congressional elections.

## INTEREST OF THE AMICI CURIAE

Article IV, Section 44 of the Constitution of Alabama (1901) vests the legislative power of the State in a Legislature, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Legislature's members are elected by the people of Alabama. *Id.* at Section 46.

Article I, Section 4 of the United States Constitution provides that "[t]he times, places and manner of holding elections for . . . representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof. . . ." Enforcing this mandate, this Court has consistently recognized that state legislatures have primary jurisdiction over redistricting matters. *White* v. *Weiser*, 412 U.S. 783, 795 (1973); *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 586 (1964).

The Alabama Legislature, which represents the people of Alabama, has enacted a congressional redistricting plan to be used in the 1992 elections. Adoption of the plan followed months of expensive and time-consuming work by legislators, staff and many interested citizens. The Legislature's plan is a product of political compromise hammered out in the legislative halls by the people's elected representatives. The plan ordered by the three-judge court, on the other hand, has no legislative imprimatur and can in no way be said to reflect the wishes of Alabama's citizens. The Legislature, on behalf of Alabama's citizens, accordingly has a compelling interest in

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[2] Both the Alabama Senate and the Alabama House of Representatives have passed resolutions supporting use of the legislative plan in the 1992 elections and authorizing the Attorney General to act on their behalf in this matter (Appendix at 13a-16a.)

having its plan, rather than the court plan, used for the upcoming elections. The Legislature's Reapportionment Committee was denied the right to participate as a party in the court below, and thus the Legislature has an even stronger interest in having its views heard by this Court.

Lieutenant Governor Folsom is, by virtue of his office, the President of the Alabama Senate. Governor Folsom believes, as does the Legislature, that the citizens of Alabama have a right to have congressional elections conducted under the Legislature's plan rather than a federal court plan. As a statewide elected official representing those citizens, Governor Folsom joins Secretary of State Camp in urging reversal of the three-judge court's decision.

## SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The Alabama Legislature has primary jurisdiction over redrawing Alabama's congressional districts. When faced with the option of either ordering the Legislature's plan into effect on an interim basis for the upcoming 1992 elections or, instead, ordering the elections conducted under a court-imposed plan, the three-judge court erred in refusing to defer to the Legislature's plan. The fact that the Legislature's plan had not yet been precleared did not justify its rejection by the three-judge court. Instead, the court should have ordered the plan into effect on an interim basis to the extent the plan meets constitutional and statutory requirements. If the trial court believed the legislative plan was somehow flawed, the proper action would have been to adjust the plan to correct its perceived shortcomings, not to reject the plan outright.

This Court should vacate the judgment of the three-judge court and order that the Alabama Legislature's plan be implemented on an interim basis, pending preclearance, for the 1992 congressional elections.

## ARGUMENT

This Court has consistently held that, because redistricting is primarily a matter for state legislative bodies, the federal courts must ordinarily defer to a valid legislative plan. *White* v. *Weiser*, 412 U.S. 783, 795 (1973); *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 586 (1964). This rule requires that, when it is necessary because of exigent circumstances for a federal court to become involved in the redistricting process, the court must carefully limit its involvement. For example, in choosing among plans to be implemented, the district court must select the plan which most closely adheres to the plan enacted by the Legislature, to the extent the plan meets constitutional and statutory requirements. *See White*, 412 U.S. at 795; *Upham* v. *Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 42 (1982). If the district court were to conclude that a legislative plan falls short of constitutional or statutory requirements in some respect, the court must nevertheless defer to the plan to the extent it is valid, ordering changes only to remedy the plan's flaws. *See Upham*, 456 U.S. at 43; *White*, 412 U.S. at 795; *Burton* v. *Hobbie*, 543 F. Supp. 235 (M.D. Ala. 1982), *aff'd*, 459 U.S. 961 (1982).

The requirement for federal courts to defer to state legislative plans is broad. Thus, when urgent circumstances require a district court to order a redistricting plan into effect, the court should defer to a legislative plan—on an interim basis pending preclearance—even if the plan has not yet been precleared under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c. *See Burton* v. *Hobbie*, 543 F. Supp. at 238-39, relying on *Upham* and *White*, *supra*; *Terrazas* v. *Clements*, 537 F. Supp. 514, 537-40 (N.D. Tex. 1982).

The three-judge court ignored these established principles in declining to order the Alabama Legislature's plan into effect on an interim basis for the 1992 elections, and instead requiring that the court's own plan be used. The fact that the Legislature's plan had not been precleared at the time of the court's choice was not an adequate reason to reject the plan; and—as the three-judge

court obviously realized—there was certainly no basis for choosing the court plan over the Legislature's plan because of any perceived flaw in the latter.[3]

The requirement for federal courts generally to defer to valid legislative enactments is rooted in federalism and comity. The people of Alabama have the constitutional right to have their representatives in Congress chosen in a manner determined by their elected state legislators. When a federal court chooses its own plan over a state legislative plan with respect to which no constitutional or statutory infirmity has been identified, on an interim basis pending preclearance, it denies the state's citizens this basic right. If the 1992 congressional elections are conducted under the court plan rather than the Legislature's plan, the harm to Alabama's citizens will be irreparable.

Not only is there no legal basis for using the court plan instead of the Legislature's plan, there is also no practical reason requiring that choice. As discussed in Secretary of State Camp's Jurisdictional Statement at footnote 9, the Alabama Legislature has passed a bill that would extend the qualifying deadline for congressional candidates to May 4, 1992. On March 24, 1992, the Legislature rejected the Governor's proposed modification to the bill and overrode his veto. Thus the bill became law and is today being submitted for Section 5 review. Although exigent circumstances still exist because of the June 2, 1992 primary, the extension of the qualifying deadline removes any concern that the legislative plan cannot be implemented in a way which is fair to candidates and voters.

The Alabama Legislature recognizes that, because of exigent circumstances, the federal courts are necessarily involved in Alabama's congressional redistricting process.

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[3] As explained in Secretary of State Camp's Jurisdictional Statement, both the court plan and the legislative plan meet the one person, one vote requirement, and both include a solid majority-black district. Indeed, the legislative plan treats minority voters more favorably than does the court plan by not including any white congressional incumbent in the predominantly black district.

Having assumed jurisdiction, however, the three-judge court should have taken every reasonable opportunity to avoid use of a court-imposed plan. When the Legislature's plan became law on March 5, 1992, the court was presented with such an opportunity. Its refusal to seize that opportunity was erroneous and should be reversed by this Court.

## CONCLUSION

The three-judge court ought to have deferred to the Alabama Legislature's congressional redistricting plan and ordered that plan into effect on an interim basis pending preclearance. If the court-ordered plan is used for the 1992 elections, Alabama's citizens will be irreparably harmed by having their members of Congress elected in a manner determined not by the Legislature, as the Constitution requires, but by a federal court. The decision of the district court should be reversed and the case remanded with instructions to the district court to order the 1992 congressional elections conducted under the Legislature's plan.

Respectfully submitted,

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March 27, 1992

# APPENDIX

APPROVED

## APPENDIX

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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Civil Action No. 91-0787
(Three-Judge Court)

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,

*Plaintiff,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, JAMES H. EVANS, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and TOM W. TURNER, all sued in their official or representative capacities only,

*Defendants.*

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[Filed Oct. 15, 1991]

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### MOTION TO INTERVENE AS DEFENDANTS

Pursuant to Rule 24 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment of the Alabama Legislature, Representative James M. Campbell, and Senator Ryan deGraffenried (hereinafter collectively, the Committee) move the Court for leave to intervene as defendants in this action. As grounds for this motion, movants show the following:

1. The Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment is an arm of the Alabama Legislature created by statute and vested with duties and authority affecting

Congressional redistricting. 1990 *Ala. Acts* 388 (April 19, 1990) (Exhibit A). The Committee seeks leave to intervene *qua* committee and as the statutory agent of the Legislature.

2. Representative James M. Campbell seeks leave to intervene in his official capacities as Co-chair of the Committee, as a member of the House of Representatives, and as Speaker Pro Tem of the House.

3. Senator Ryan de Graffenried seeks leave to intervene in his official capacities as Co-chair of the Committee, as a member of the Alabama Senate, and as President Pro Tem of the Senate.

4. Movants request leave to intervene as of right, Rule 24(a)(2), or alternatively, permissively. Rule 24(b)(2).

5. The complaint asks the Court to find that the Alabama Legislature has abdicated its duty to redistrict the State's Congressional districts, in accordance with the 1990 Census, in time for the 1992 Congressional elections. *Complaint*, ¶¶ *19-25*. As a remedy, plaintiff requests the Court to preempt the orderly functioning of the State's Legislature and of the Commitee, and to impose upon the State a court-ordered redistricting scheme.[1] *Id.*, Prayer for Relief.

6. Movants should be allowed to intervene as of right under Rule 24(a)(2).[2]

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[1] It should be noted from the start that the remedy sought by plaintiff is strongly disfavored. For example, in *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130, 138 (1981) the Supreme Court observed that "reapportionment is primarily the duty and responsibility of the State through its legislative or other body, rather than of a federal court."

[2] Rule 24(a)(2) states: "Upon timely application anyone shall be permitted to intervene in an action . . . when the applicant claims an interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action and the applicant is so situated that the dis-

7. As the complaint concedes, the Alabama Legislature has the duty to redraw the State's Congressional districts based on the 1990 Census and the constitutional one-person, one-vote requirement. U.S. Const. art. I, § 2, cl. 3; art. I, § 4; *accord* Complaint ¶ 21. Movants Campbell and deGraffenried represent the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment, a joint committee of both houses of the Alabama Legislature, which is responsible, among its other duties, for examining alternative redistricting proposals and deciding which of them will be recommended to the full membership of the Legislature for its consideration. Specifically, the Committee is charged as an arm of the Legislature "to prepare for and develop a redistricting plan for the state." 1990 *Ala. Acts* 388 § 1(b) (Exhibit A). Consequently, the Committee has an obvious substantial interest in the process of redistricting the Congressional districts.

8. The Court cannot grant the relief sought by plaintiff without as a practical matter absolutely impairing and impeding the Committee's ability to protect its substantial interest in the process of redisricting the State's Congressional districts. Only one redistricting plan can be put into effect. Implementing a redistricting plan by way of procedures other than those stated in 1990 *Ala. Acts* 388 plainly would supplant the Committee's statutory authority for and interest in the process of redistricting.

9. In addition, the Committee is an indispensable party to this action given its role as the State Legislature's agent for "develop[ing] a redistricting plan for the state." *Rule 19(a)*. For this reason, too, movants should be allowed to intervene as of right. The Supreme Court recognizes that "state legislatures have 'primary jurisdiction' over legislative reapportionment," *White v. Weiser*, 412 U.S. 783, 795 (1973), *as quoted in Major v. Treen*,

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position of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede the applicant's ability to protect that interest, unless the applicant's interest is adequately represented by existing parties."

574 F. Supp. 325, 355 (E. D. La. 1983) (three-judge court).[3] A necessary corollary to this fundamental principle is that a state legislature must be given time to conduct redistricting in an orderly manner, and without the too-eager interference of litigants. *See Watkins v. Mabus*, Civil Action No. J91-0364(L), —— F. Supp. ——, 1991 U.S. Dist. Lexis 12646 at *28 (S.D. Miss. August 9, 1991) (three-judge court). *See also McDaniel*, 452 U.S. at 138; *Wise v. Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. 535, 539-40 (1978); *Chisom v. Roemer*, 853 F.2d 1186, 1192 (5th Cir. 1988), *rev'd on other grounds*, —— U.S. ——, 111 S. Ct. 2354, 115 L. Ed. 2d 348 (1991). For this reason, even if this Court were to find, as plaintiff urges, that the 1992 Congressional elections could not be conducted constitutionally using the existing Congressional districts, this Court would not be free to impose its own court-ordered plan on the State without first providing the State Legislature an opportunity to enact a valid redistricting plan.[4] *Wise*, 437 U.S. at 540. Even if a legislature fails to produce a redistricting plan that survives judicial examination, the federal court normally cannot fashion a remedial plan out

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[3] On the point of judicial deference to the legislature's authority and duty to reapportion, cases involving legisltaive redistricting are equally as authoritative as cases involving Congressional redistricting. Thus in *Major v. Treen*, 574 F. Supp. 325, 355-56 (E.D.La. 1983) (three-judge court), a Congressional redistrincting case, the court cited on this point *Wise v. Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. 535, 540 (1978) (at-large city council elections), *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130 (1981) (county commission districts), *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407 (1977) (legislative apportionment), and *Flateau v. Anderson*, 537 F. Supp. 257 (S.D.N.Y. 1982) (three-judge court) (Congressional and legislative districts).

[4] As a three-judge court in the Fifth Circuit said: "Once a court declares an existing legislative reapportionment scheme unlawful, it is 'appropriate, whenever practicable, to afford a reasonable opportunity for the legislature to meet constitutional [or federal statutory] requirements by adopting a substantive measure rather than for the federal court to devise and order into effect its own plan.'" *Major v. Treen*, 574 F. Supp. at 355, quoting *Wise v. Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. at 540.

of totally new cloth, but is obliged to use, in fashioning a remedy, those parts of the existing legislative plan that do not violate the constitution. *Watkins v. Mabus*, 1991 U.S. Dist. Lexis at *36, *citing e.g. Upham v. Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 43 (1982) (per curiam).

10. The Committee's substantial interest is not represented by existing parties. Plaintiff is hostile to the jurisdiction of the Committee. None of defendants can represent the interests of the Committee in this action because none of defendants—in contrast to the Committee—is authorized to speak for the State Legislature. Indeed, plaintiff in his complaint identifies defendants as having only administrative duties in the *conduct* of Congressional elections. The duty to conduct elections is distinct from the duty to *redistrict*; the former duty, not the latter one, is the duty at issue in this case. Having no duty to conduct redistricting, these defendants cannot faithfully represent the interest of the Committee. Moreover, movants should be made parties in order to advise the Court of the exact status of matters affecting redistricting, of what has happened to date in redistricting efforts, and otherwise to make available to the Court their technicall expertise in redistricting. Movants alone are uniquely capable of assisting the Court in this manner.

11. Accordingly, even though redistricting the State's Congressional districts is inherently a legislative matter, *McDaniel*, 452 U.S. at 138, there is in this matter no party authorized to speak for the Alabama Legislature. For this reason, and because the Committee is an indispensable party, movants are entitled to intervene in this action as of right. *Rule 24(a)(2); see also Sixty-Seventh Minnesota State Senate v. Beens*, 406 U.S. 187, 190 & 194 (1972) (per curiam) (State Senate allowed to intervene in redistricting suit under Rule 24(a)).

12. Alternatively, the Committee should be permitted to intervene in this action in order to assert claims and defenses that share common questions of law and fact

with plaintiff's complaint, including the defense that this case is not ripe for adjudication. *Rule 24(b)*.[5] Plaintiff wrongly alleges that "there is little or no likelihood that the Legislature will adopt a valid redictricting plan in time for such a plan to be effectively implemented prior to the Congressional primary election scheduled for June 2, 1991." *Complaint*, ¶ 22. He also alleges that Governor Hunt will not call a special session to enact a redistricting plan, *id.*, and that a constitutional wrong is threatened. *Id.*, ¶¶ 23-25. Plaintiff's allegations are erroneous. In fact, the redistricting process long has been moving forward in an orderly and timely manner. Exhibit B. (Affidavit of Marilyn Akers Terry). The Legislature's redistricting efforts began back in the summer of 1987. *Id.* For the last four years, the Legislature has devoted very significant amounts of technical, personnel, financial, and legislative resources to its redistricting effort in order to ensure that redistricting will be done in a comprehensive, effective, and orderly manner. *Id.* This ongoing goal to date has been achieved. *Id.* In addition, the Legislature never intended to take up redistricting in its 1990 regular legislative session. The schedule for the publication of 1990 Census data made this impossible. *Id.* It always has been the intent of the Legislature to enact a redistricting plan during a special session, *id.*, which movants are prepared for and have every expectation will be called by the Governor in a timely manner, consistent with the long-standing plan for Congressional redistricting with which the Governor previously has expressed agreement. This approach will allow sufficient time for the redistricting plan enacted by the Legislature to be precleared by the Attorney General of the United States, and implemented in time for the 1992 Congressional elec-

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[5] Rule 24(b) allows the timely intervention "when an applicant's claim or defense and the main action have a question of law or fact in common. . . . In exercising its discretion the court shall consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties."

tions. The Committee recently has determined that two proposed redistricting plans—the so-called "Dixon" Plan and the so-called "Reed" Plan—should be recommended for consideration by the Legislature as a whole. *Id.* These facts show that redistricting activities are moving forward, that plaintiff's allegations to the contrary are meritless, and that it would be improper for this Court to interfere in this inherently legislative process. In addition, other courts have recognized the need to allow intervention by the relevant legislative committee in cases of this sort. For example, in *Watkins* v. *Mabus*, *supra*, the three-judge court allowed the Mississippi Legislature's Standing Joint Committee on Legislative Reapportionment and the Standing Committee on Apportionment and Elections of the House of Representatives to intervene in an action challenging the reapportionment of that state's legislative districts. (Exhibit C); *see also Beens*, 406 U.S. at 190 & 194.

13. Allowing permissive intervention will not prejudice or delay the adjudication of the rights of the original parties, but is necessary in order to protect the important interests of the Committee and the State Legislature.

14. This motion is timely made. These movants first received notice of this action on September 26, 1991.

15. The responsive pleading that these movants will file if the Court grants leave to intervene is submitted herewith as Exhibit D as required by Rule 24(c). It will be formally served on the parties if intervention is allowed.

Respectfully submitted on October 11, 1991.

/s/ David R. Boyd
DAVID R. BOYD

/s/ Dorman Walker
DORMAN WALKER
Attorneys for Movants

Of Counsel:

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CERTIFICATE OF SERICE

I hereby certify that I have this day served a copy of the foregoing motion to intervene, along with the exhibits thereto separately bound, on the following:

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The Honorable Clarence Watters
Probate Judge, Clarke County
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The Honorable Tom W. Turner
Probate Judge, Washington County
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by placing a copy in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on this the 11th day of October, 1991.

/s/ David R. Boyd
Of Counsel

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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Civil Action No. 91-0787-BH

---

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,

*Plaintiff,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, JAMES H. EVANS, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and TOM W. TURNER, all sued in official or representative capacities only,

*Defendants.*

---

ORDERS

It is ORDERED that:

1. The motion filed by the defendants James H. Evans, Attorney General, and Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State, to dissolve the three-judge court (Doc. #14) is DENIED.

2. The Motion to Dismiss filed by the defendants James H. Evans, Attorney General, and Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State, (Doc. #16) is DENIED. Motions to extend the time to answer will be viewed with disfavor.

3. The Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a) Motion to Intervene as of right filed by the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment of the Alabama Legislature, representative James M. Campbell and Senator Ryan deGraffenried (collectively the "Committee"), (Doc. #10) is DENIED. Any interest the Committee may have is, in the court's

opinion, adequately represented by the Attorney General of the State of Alabama. The Committee's alternative motion for permissive intervention under Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(b) (Doc. #10) is DENIED.

DONE this 22 day of November, 1991.

/s/ Emmett R. Cox
EMMETT R. COX
United States Circuit Judge

/s/ W. Brevard Hand
W. BREVARD HAND
Senior United States District Judge

/s/ W. Harold Albritton
W. HAROLD ALBRITTON
United States District Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

December 5, 1991
Date

To: All Counsel

Re: Civil Action 91-0787-BH

PAUL CHARLES WESCH

vs.

GUY HUNT, *et al.*

You are advised that on the 5th day of December, 1991, the following action was taken in the above styled cause by WILLIAM BREVARD HAND, United States Senior District Judge.

The Motion to Appear as Amicus Curiae filed by Permanent Legislative Committee is GRANTED.

JOHN V. O'BRIEN,
Clerk

By: David F. Jemison
Deputy Clerk

SR 54 AUTHORIZING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OR THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE SENATE IN MATTERS REGARDING CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA, That the Attorney General may intervene on behalf of the Senate of Alabama in all legal matters concerning the redistricting of the United States Congressional districts in Alabama including, but not limited to, legal matters concerning Act No. 92-63, S. 73 of the 1992 Regular Session and the review of this act by the United States Department of Justice, legal matters concerning the case of Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action #91-0787, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Alabama), and legal matters concerning redistricting that are the subject of any federal court hearing. The Attorney General or the Secretary of State may, on behalf of the Senate of Alabama, appeal to all appropriate appellate levels, including the United States Supreme Court, any legal matter concerning redistricting of the United States Congressional districts in Alabama including, but not limited to, the case of Wesch v. Hunt.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be delivered to the Attorney General and the Secretary of State.

Senate 3-11 1992

Rd 1 Rfd Rules

ALERT

DETAIL LISTING FROM FIRST TO LAST STEP

SR 54 BY deGraffenried RESOLUTION, LEGISLATIVE

Attorney General and Secretary of State, may act on behalf of the Senate regarding congressional redistricting matters

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 03/11 | 14 | Referred to Committee on RULES. |
| 03/11 | 14 | Favorable from Rules. 6 Yeas, 0 Nays. |
| 03/11 | 14 | Dixon Amendment No. 1. |
| 03/11 | 14 | deGraffenried motion to Table. Tabled. Voice vote. |
| 03/11 | 14 | deGraffenried motion to Adopt. 19 Yeas, 7 Nays. |

HR 159 AUTHORIZING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OR THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN MATTERS REGARDING CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA, That the Attorney General may intervene on behalf of the House of Representatives in all legal matters concerning the redistricting of the United States Congressional districts in Alabama including, but not limited to, legal matters concerning Act No. 92-63, S. 73 of the 1992 Regular Session and the review of this act by the United States Department of Justice, legal matters concerning the case of Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action #91-0787, U.S. District Court, Southern District of Alabama), and legal matters concerning redistricting that are the subject of any federal court hearing. The Attorney General or the Secretary of State may, on behalf of the House of Representatives, appeal to all appropriate appellate levels, including the United States Supreme Court, any legal matter concerning redistricting of the United States Congressional districts in Alabama including, but not limited to, the case of Wesch v. Hunt.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be delivered to the Attorney General and the Secretary of State.

ALERT

DETAIL LISTING FROM FIRST TO LAST STEP

HR 159 BY Box RESOLUTION, LEGISLATIVE

Attorney General and Secretary of State, may act on behalf of the House of Representatives in matters regarding congressional redistricting

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 03/12 | 15 | Box motion to suspend the rules and adopt. Lost. 51 Yeas, 21 Nays. |
| 03/12 | 15 | Sent to Committee on RULES. |
| 03/17 | 16 | Favorable report from Rules. Adopted. |
| 03/17 | 16 | Gaines Motion to carry over to legislative day 30. Tabled. |
| 03/17 | 16 | 51 Yeas, 28 Nays. |
| 03/17 | 16 | Sanderford Motion to recommit |
| 03/17 | 16 | Sanderford motion tabled. 58 Yeas, 22 Nays. |
| 03/17 | 16 | Box motion to carry over temporarily. Voice vote. |
| 03/19 | 17 | Box motion to suspend the rules and adopt. |
| 03/19 | 17 | Parker P motion the question was Shall The Main Question Be Now Put. Adopted. 33 Yeas 30 Nays. |
| 03/19 | 17 | Box motion to adopt. 60 Yeas, 11 Nays. |

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
APR 22 1992
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

(3)

No. 91-1553

IN THE

# Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

BILLY JOE CAMP,
*Appellant,*

vs.

PAUL CHARLES WESCH, et al.,
*Appellees.*

On Appeal From the United States District Court
For The Southern District of Alabama

## APPELLEE PAUL CHARLES WESCH'S MOTION TO DISMISS OR AFFIRM

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*Franks v. Bowman Transportation Co.*, 424 U.S. 747, 96 S.Ct. 1251, 47 L.Ed.2d 444 (1976) ..... 4

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# No. 91-1553

IN THE

# Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

---

BILLY JOE CAMP,
*Appellant,*

vs.

PAUL CHARLES WESCH, et al.,
*Appellees.*

---

On Appeal From the United States District Court
For The Southern District of Alabama

## APPELLEE PAUL CHARLES WESCH'S MOTION TO DISMISS OR AFFIRM

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 18.6, the Appellee Paul Charles Wesch moves the Court to dismiss this appeal or, alternatively, to affirm the decision of the District Court on the following grounds:

1. This appeal is moot and the Court lacks jurisdiction thereof.

2. The question presented by this appeal is insubstantial.

3. The decision of the District Court is so manifestly correct as not to merit further argument.

## QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. Whether this appeal has been rendered moot, and this Court deprived of jurisdiction, by the Justice Department's refusal to preclear the Alabama Legislature's congressional redistricting plan in accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 1973c?

II. Whether the District Court erred in refusing to adopt, as an interim congressional redistricting plan, a newly-enacted legislative plan which had not been precleared pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1973c and which, ultimately, was denied such preclearance?

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Appellee Paul Charles Wesch initiated this action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama, seeking (a) a declaration that Alabama's existing congressional districts were unconstitutional as violative of Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution; (b) an injunction against the conducting of any further elections under those districts; and (c) the implementation of a court-ordered redistricting plan pursuant to a proposal he was prepared to submit. The complaint alleged, *inter alia,* that the Alabama Legislature had adjourned its 1991 regular session without enacting a redistricting plan to reflect population shifts disclosed by the 1990 census, that the Defendant Governor Guy Hunt had no intention of calling a special session of the Legislature to deal with congressional redistricting, and, therefore, that it was unlikely that the Alabama Legislature could produce a redistricting plan and have it implemented in time for the June 2, 1992 congressional primaries. (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 194-200). A three-judge panel was convened to hear the Appellee's claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2284(a). During a trial held January 3 and 4, 1992, the District Court received testimony concerning six proposed redistricting plans, including one proposed by the Appellee and five proposed by Intervenors who represented all African-American citizens of Alabama. (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 87).

While the case was under submission to the District Court, the Alabama Legislature adopted its own congressional redistricting plan, embodied in Act No. 92-63. The Appellant/Defendant Billy Joe Camp, Alabama's Secretary of State, moved the District Court to adopt the Legislature's plan as an interim redistricting plan "until such time as the plan has been precleared by the United States Justice Department and put into effect." (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 124-192).

On March 9, 1992, the Court entered its order declaring Alabama's existing congressional districts unconstitutional, and enjoined any further elections under those districts. The District Court further ordered into effect, on an interim basis, a redistricting plan similar to that proposed by the Appellee — *provided* that the plan passed by the Alabama Legislature did not receive preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (42 U.S.C. § 1973c) by 12:00 noon, March 27, 1992. This deadline was one week prior to the candidate qualifying deadline established by Alabama law. §§ 17-16-6, -11, *Code of Alabama* (1975). The District Court reasoned that district lines should be fixed one week before the qualifying deadline to give "candidates and election officials the necessary time to evaluate them and choose their future conduct accordingly." (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 4-103). The Court denied the Appellant Camp's motion to adopt, on an interim basis, the plan passed by the Alabama Legislature, finding that it had no authority to do so because the Legislature's plan had not yet received Section 5 preclearance. (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 101-02). This appeal followed. (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 1-2).

On March 27, 1992, while this appeal was pending, the Justice Department refused to preclear the Legislature's redistricting plan. The text of the Justice Department's letter to the Alabama Attorney General notifying him of the denial of preclearance is included as the Appendix to this motion.

## ARGUMENT

1. This Court lacks jurisdiction to decide this appeal because the issue raised is moot. The position asserted by the Appellant Camp in the District Court, and maintained by him on this appeal, is that the District Court should have adopted the redistricting plan passed by the Alabama Legislature on an interim basis "*until such time as the plan has been precleared by the United States Justice Department and put into effect.*" (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 124) (emphasis added). Since this appeal was filed, however, the Justice Department refused to preclear the Legislature's plan. There is nothing before the Court to suggest that such preclearance will be forthcoming via reconsideration by the Justice Department, or a declaratory judgment from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, in time for the June 2, 1992 primaries. Accordingly, whether the District Court should have adopted the Legislature's plan on an interim basis until it was precleared is now a completely moot question, and not the kind of "live controversy" that must exist at the appellate stage in order for the Court to have jurisdiction of this appeal. *Franks v. Bowman Transportation Company,* 424 U.S. 747, 753 n.5, 96 S.Ct. 1251, 47 L.Ed.2d 444 (1976); *Princeton University v. Schmid,* 455 U.S. 100, 102 S.Ct. 867, 70 L.Ed.2d 855 (1982) (issue regarding validity of University regulation rendered moot when University revised regulation during pendency of appeal; Court dismissed appeal because it had "lost its character as a present, live controversy of the kind that must exist if we are to avoid advisory opinions on abstract questions of law.") Because it is well-settled that this Court has no power to decide purely moot or hypothetical questions, this appeal should be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

2. Even if the Court has jurisdiction, the issue raised by the Appellant is so insubstantial, and the decision of the District Court is so obviously correct, as to warrant a summary affirmance with no further argument.

The Appellant's basic argument is that the District Court should have deferred to the Alabama Legislature by adopting the Legislature's redistricting plan on an interim basis, even though that plan facially violated Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act because it had not been precleared. Such action would have violated the fundamental rule established by Section 5: that whenever a covered jurisdiction seeks to enact or administer a change affecting voting — such as a redistricting plan — that change is not enforceable as law until it receives Section 5 preclearance. 42 U.S.C. § 1973c; *Connor v. Waller,* 421 U.S. 656, 95 S.Ct. 2003, 44 L.Ed.2d 486 (1975). The Court recently reaffirmed this rule in *Clark v. Roemer,* __ U.S. __, 111 S.Ct. 2096, 114 L.Ed.2d 691 (1991), in which it held that a District Court should have *enjoined* elections under a plan which had not received Section 5 preclearance. The Appellant here seeks to stand the holding in *Clark* on its head by arguing that the District Court should have *ordered* elections under a plan which violated Section 5. This argument plainly has no merit, for it is contrary to both Section 5's explicit mandate and this Court's applications of the Section 5 preclearance requirement.

Neither is there any merit in the Appellant's argument that, in the absence of a wholesale adoption of the legislative plan, the Court should have altered that plan to cure any perceived defects and then ordered implementation of such a modified plan. By enacting Section 5, Congress committed such substantive review of legislative plans in the first instance *solely* to the Attorney General and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. 42 U.S.C. § 1973c; *United States v. Board of Supervisors of Warren County,* 429 U.S. 642, 97 S.Ct. 833, 51 L.Ed.2d 106 (1977) (determination of whether a redistricting plan conforms with Section 5 is reserved for Attorney General or the District Court for the District of Columbia); *McDaniel v. Sanchez,* 452 U.S. 130, 101 S.Ct. 2224, 68 L.Ed.2d 724 (1981) (court should forego consideration and implementation of legislative redistricting plans until they have received Section 5

review). Thus, the District Court in this case had no power to engage in any substantive analysis or revision of the Legislature's plan until it had undergone Section 5 review.

In light of the foregoing, it is clear that the District Court did not, as the Appellant charges, impermissibly "ignore" state legislative policies and prerogatives by refusing to adopt the Alabama Legislature's plan on an interim basis. While it is true that congressional redistricting is primarily a legislative function, and that federal courts should, when possible, defer to valid and enforceable legislative redistricting plans, that deference is constrained by the constitutional and statutory requirements to which those plans are subject. *Upham v. Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 102 S.Ct. 518, 71 L.Ed.2d 725 (1982). Obviously, one such requirement is Section 5 preclearance. Just as obviously, the preclearance requirement takes precedence over any state policy choices embodied in a given redistricting plan. Indeed, it is the existence of these very kinds of "policy choices" of state elected officials which brings the preclearance requirement into play. *McDaniel, supra.* Under the circumstances, the District Court did exactly what it was bound to do in the absence of a valid and enforceable legislative plan; it issued its own plan for interim use pending the Legislature's fulfillment of its obligation to validly re-draw Alabama's congressional districts. *Wise v. Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. 535, 98 S.Ct. 2493, 57 L.Ed.2d 411 (1978) (pending Section 5 preclearance, "if a state's electoral processes are not to be completely frustrated, federal courts will at times necessarily be drawn further into the reapportionment process and required to devise and implement *their own plans*.") (Emphasis added).

## CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should dismiss this appeal for lack of jurisdiction or, in the alternative, summarily affirm the decision of the District Court.

DAVID A. BOYETT, III
(Counsel of Record)

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# APPENDIX

## APPENDIX A

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Office of the Assistant Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

March 27, 1992

Honorable Jimmy Evans
Attorney General
Alabama State House
11 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

This refers to Act No. 92-63 (1992), which provides the redistricting plan for Congressional districts and Act No. 92-152 (1992), which provides for a change in the qualifying deadline for the June 2, 1992, primary election for members of Congress for the State of Alabama, submitted to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1973c. We received the Congressional redistricting submission on March 11, 1992; supplemental information was received on March 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1992. The submission of the change in qualifying deadline was received on March 26, 1992.

With respect to the change in qualifying deadline, the Attorney General does not interpose any objection to the change. However, we note that the failure of the Attorney General to object does not bar subsequent litigation to enjoin enforcement of the change. In addition, as authorized by Section 5, we reserve the right to reexamine this submission if additional information that would otherwise require an objection comes to our attention during the remainder of the sixty-day review period. See the

Procedures for the Administration of Section 5, 28 C.F.R. 51.41 and 51.43.

With respect to the far more complex Congressional redistricting, we note at the outset the extreme time constraints imposed by the order of the Court in *Wesch v. Hunt,* No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992), which allowed the state until noon today to obtain preclearance of its proposed plan under Section 5. For that reason, our review to date necessarily has been limited, and similarly, the short time available has limited the state's ability to meet its burden under Section 5. To the extent possible, however, we have given careful consideration to the materials and information you have so diligently made available to us.

As you are aware, a concern has been raised that an underlying principle of the Congressional redistricting was a predisposition on the part of the state political leadership to limit black voting potential to a single district. The proposed plan provides for one such district based on black population concentrations in Jefferson County, Montgomery County and intervening areas. The remainder of the state's concentrated black population, however, is fragmented under the submitted plan among a number of districts none of which has a black population of as much as 30 percent. In light of the prevailing pattern of racially polarized voting throughout the state, it does not appear that black voters are likely to have a realistic opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice in any of the districts.

Our analysis further indicates that the fragmentation of black population concentrations outside of the one district with a black voting age population majority was unnecessary. Indeed, it is clear that at least the outlines of alternative plans that avoided such fragmentation were available or readily discernible by state officials and that such alternatives would provide for two Congressional districts with black voting age population majorities.

These included plans with one district based on the black communities of Montgomery and Mobile Counties and the intervening and adjacent black-populated areas, and the other based upon the black population of Jefferson County and southern Tuscaloosa County, together with black-populated areas to the south and west. Moreover, it appears that the elimination of this identified fragmentation would enhance the ability of black voters to elect representatives of their choice.

The fragmentation of black population in areas of the state outside of the proposed black majority district, under these circumstances, has not been adequately explained. The reasons for this fragmentation appear to be related to the desire to protect incumbent members or to serve parochial political interests. While such considerations in themselves are not inappropriate, they may not be accomplished at the expense of the rights of black voters. *Garza v. City of Los Angeles*, 918 F.2d 763 (9th Cir. 1990); *Ketchum v. Byrne*, 740 F.2d 1398, 1408-09 (7th Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 471 U.S. 1135 (1985).

Under Section 5, as noted above, the state has the burden of demonstrating that a proposed change was not adopted with a racially discriminatory purpose and that it will not have a racially discriminatory effect. In addition, a redistricting plan may not be precleared if the plan clearly violates Section 2 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 1973. See the Section 5 Procedures, 28 C.F.R. 51.55(b)(2).

Under the circumstances discussed above, and particularly in light of the time constraints which the legislative and court schedules have imposed, I cannot conclude, as I must under the Voting Rights Act, that the proposed districts are entitled to Section 5 preclearance. Accordingly, I must, on behalf of the Attorney General, interpose an objection to the proposed redistricting plan for Congressional districts for the State of Alabama.

Of course, as provided by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, you have the right to seek a declaratory judgment from the

United States District Court for the District of Columbia that the proposed Alabama Congressional redistricting plan has neither the purpose nor will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color. In addition, Section 51.45 of the guidelines permits you to request that the Attorney General reconsider the objection. However, until the objection is withdrawn or a judgment from the District of Columbia Court is obtained, the proposed Alabama Congressional redistricting plan continues to be legally unenforceable. *Clark v. Roemer*, 59 U.S.L.W. 4583 (U.S. June 3, 1991); 28 C.F.R. 51.10 and 51.45.

If you have any questions, feel free to call Voting Section attorney John Tanner (202-307-2897), who has been assigned to handle this matter.

Sincerely,

/s/John R. Dunne
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
APR 23 1992
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

(4)

No. 91-1553

IN THE

# Supreme Court Of The United States

October Term, 1992

BILLY JOE CAMP,

*Appellant,*

v.

PAUL CHARLES WESCH, et al.,

*Appellees.*

APPEAL FROM UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

## MOTION OF APPELLEE GUY HUNT TO DISMISS OR AFFIRM

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## QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the three-judge court erred in adopting, after a full hearing, its own Congressional redistricting plan for interim use in the 1992 elections in preference to a subsequently enacted plan of the Alabama State Legislature that has recently been denied preclearance by the Attorney General as violative of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act?

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No. 91-1553

IN THE

# Supreme Court Of The United States

October Term, 1992

BILLY JOE CAMP,

*Appellant,*

v.

PAUL CHARLES WESCH, et al.,

*Appellees.*

APPEAL FROM UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

## MOTION OF APPELLEE GUY HUNT TO DISMISS OR AFFIRM

Pursuant to Rule 18.6 of the Rules of this Court, Appellee Governor Guy Hunt moves that the appeal be dismissed or that the judgment of the district court in this case be affirmed.

## STATEMENT

The Alabama Legislature received the 1990 census data on February 8, 1991. J.S. App. 135a. It ended its regular 1991 session on July 29, 1991 without having enacted a Congressional redistricting plan. J.S. App. 140a. At no time did Governor Hunt promise or agree to call a special session of the legislature to enact a Congressional redistricting plan.

Because the legislature failed to enact a Congressional plan during its 1991 regular session, and because there was little or no likelihood that the legislature would adopt a valid plan in time for use in the June 2, 1992 primary or 1992 election, a complaint was filed in *Wesch v. Hunt*, No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala. filed Sept. 23, 1991) (J.S. App. 257a-262a), challenging the constitutionality of the existing malaportioned Congressional districts and urging the three-judge district court to adopt an interim plan for the 1992 election.

The *Wesch* case was tried on January 3-4, 1992, at which time no legislative plan was available. Several parties participated in the trial and six plans were offered for the three-judge court's consideration. J.S. App. 141a.

The court appointed its own expert, Dr. Harold W. Stanley, to review the proposed plans and to recommend a course of action. Dr. Stanley, upon instructions from the panel, filed a report to the panel suggesting that the court adopt a modified version of one of the plans presented during the hearing. *Wesch v. Hunt*, No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala. Jan. 27, 1992) (order adopting Congressional redistricting plan described in the Stanley report dated January 22, 1992) (Appendix 1b-2b).

The legislature did not enact a plan until March 5, 1992. Four days later, the panel issued its final judgment accompanied by a lengthy memorandum opinion. *Wesch v. Hunt*, No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992) (final judgment) (J.S. App. 5a-134a); *Wesch v. Hunt*, No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992) (mem.) (J.S. App. 135a-173a). Recognizing the exigent circumstances, the court adopted its own plan to be implemented only if the legislature's plan did not receive preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. 1973c, by March 27, 1992. The panel's rationale for the March 27, 1992 deadline was as follows:

> We find that, at a minimum, district lines should become fixed one week prior to the April 3, 1992

> qualifying date for candidates to allow both candidates and election officials the necessary time to evaluate them and choose their future conduct accordingly.

*Id.* at 135a, 152a (mem.). The legislature's plan was submitted to the Justice Department for preclearance on March 10, 1992.

Under 42 U.S.C. 1973c, reapportionment plans in jurisdictions covered by Section 5 must be precleared by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or by the Attorney General. To obtain preclearance, the covered jurisdiction must demonstrate that the change will "not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color. . . ." 42 U.S.C. 1973c. Alabama is a covered jurisdiction. 28 C.F.R. app. § 51.

On March 27, 1992, the Justice Department denied Section 5 preclearance to the legislature's plan on the grounds that it unnecessarily fragmented the black voting population among a number of districts. Letter from John R. Dunne, Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Dept. of Justice to the Honorable Jimmy Evans, Attorney General of the State of Alabama (March 27, 1992) (Appendix 1a - 4a).

On March 13, 1992 appellant filed a notice of appeal to this Court (J.S. App. 1a). On March 19, 1992 appellant submitted both an application to this Court to stay the judgment of the three-judge court pending resolution of the appeal, and a motion for expedited consideration of the jurisdictional statement. On March 27, 1992 this Court denied appellant's request for an emergency stay and his motion for expedited consideration of the jurisdictional statement. *Camp v. Wesch*, No. A-700 (U.S. March 27, 1992) (No. 91-1533).

## ARGUMENT

Appellant filed his jurisdictional statement prior to the Attorney General's decision, on March 27, 1992, to deny preclearance to the Congressional redistricting plan enacted by the Alabama Legislature. The Attorney General's denial of preclearance removes any possible basis for noting probable jurisdiction or otherwise questioning the propriety of the three-judge court's decision to adopt its own interim redistricting plan. Accordingly, this Court should either dismiss Secretary Camp's appeal for want of a substantial federal question or affirm the decision of the three-judge district court below.

Prior to the Attorney General's denial of preclearance, appellant argued that the three-judge court committed reversible error by not adopting the legislature's plan as its own interim redistricting plan for the 1992 Congressional elections. The Attorney General's determination that the legislature's plan violated Section 5's substantive mandate, however, entirely eliminates that plan as a legally permissible basis for conducting Congressional elections, much less a mandatory remedial alternative which the court below was required to adopt.

It is black letter law, recently reaffirmed by this Court, that redistricting and other "voting change[s] in a covered jurisdiction 'will not be effective as law[s] *until and unless cleared*'" under the methods prescribed by Section 5. *Clark v. Roemer*, __U.S.__, 111 S. Ct. 2096, 2101 (1991), quoting *Connor v. Waller*, 421 U.S. 656 (1975) (per curiam) (emphasis added). Further, the "[f]ailure to obtain either judicial or administrative preclearance 'renders the change unenforceable.' " *Clark*, 111 S. Ct. at 2101, quoting *Hathorn v. Lovorn*, 457 U.S. 255, 269, *reh'g denied*, 458 U.S. 1131 (1982). *Accord Connor*, 421 U.S. 656; *United States v. Board of Supervisors of Warren County*, 429 U.S. 642, 645 (1977); *Allen v. State Board of Elections*, 393 U.S. 544, 572 (1969). Indeed, "[i]f voting changes subject to § 5 have not been precleared, § 5 plaintiffs are entitled to an

injunction prohibiting the State from implementing the changes." *Clark*, 111 S. Ct. at 2101; *see also*, *Allen*, 393 U.S. at 572. Accordingly, the Court in *Clark* unanimously reversed a decision by a three-judge district court which declined to enjoin judicial elections held pursuant to unprecleared voting changes. *Id.*

This rule applies with particular force here since the legislature's plan is not simply awaiting Section 5 preclearance, but has been affirmatively denied preclearance because it had not been shown to be free from a "racially discriminatory purpose and . . . a racially discriminatory effect[,]" due to fragmentation of the black population. Appendix 3a. A redistricting plan that has been denied Section 5 preclearance because it is racially discriminatory simply cannot be used as a basis for holding Congressional elections. *Clark*, 111 S. Ct. at 2102; *Perkins v. Matthews*, 400 U.S. 379, 396-397 (1971); *Upham v. Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37 (1982). This Court made this principle abundantly clear in approving a three-judge court's adoption of a decade-old and concededly constitutionally infirm redistricting plan in preference to a legislative plan that had been denied Section 5 preclearance. *See Watkins v. Mabus*, __U.S.__, 112 S. Ct. 412 (1991) (affirming three-judge court's adoption of the unconstitutionally malapportioned 1982 legislative plan on an interim basis over the alternative of using a recently enacted plan which had been denied preclearance).

Here, appellant seeks to reverse completely the holding and logic of *Clark* by having this Court *require* a three-judge district court to order that elections be held under a redistricting plan that the Attorney General has found to violate Section 5 because it "fragment[s] . . . black population in areas of the state outside of the proposed black majority district . . . [due] to the desire to protect incumbent members or to serve parochial political interests." Appendix 3a. Such a request cannot be squared with the plain language of Section 5 or this Court's precedents.

In any event, the three-judge court's adoption of the legislature's plan cannot possibly solve the harm of which appellant complains. If the district court were required to adopt the plan produced by a policy-making body such as the Alabama Legislature, the court itself clearly would be required to submit this plan for Section 5 preclearance before implementing it. *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130, 137 (1981). Any such subsequent submission by the three-judge court would also be denied preclearance and thus could not be used for the upcoming elections.

Nor does this case present the kind of extraordinary emergency circumstances that might possibly justify use of a non-precleared plan on the eve of an election. *See Clark*, 111 S. Ct. at 2101. The choice here is not between an unprecleared plan and an unacceptable or unreviewed alternative, but between a plan that has been affirmatively denied preclearance and one that has been found by the district court, after a full evidentiary hearing, to satisfy all legal requirements. Indeed, it was precisely to avoid having to choose between the unpalatable alternatives of no plan and an unprecleared or rejected plan that the court devised its own plan for use in the 1992 election if the State could not obtain preclearance of a legislatively enacted plan in time for the upcoming election. Moreover, the Court's ruling in *Watkins* demonstrates the extent to which a three-judge court must go to avoid, even in exigent circumstances, relying on a plan that has been denied preclearance. In short, there is absolutely no support for appellant's extraordinary claim that the three-judge court below should choose a legislative plan that violates Section 5 over the valid alternative that it has adopted after months of litigation.[1]

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[1] Nor can the three-judge court modify the legislature's plan to satisfy the Justice Department's Section 5 objections. The Attorney General objected to the legislature's plan on the grounds that it fragments the state's concentrated black population "among a number of districts none of which

Footnote continued on next page.

Accordingly, the three-judge district court's decision to adopt its own Congressional redistricting plan on an interim basis is the only appropriate remedial course in the face of upcoming elections and the absence of a legislative redistricting plan that has been precleared under Section 5.

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Footnote continued from previous page.

has a black population of as much as 30 percent" rather than creating "two Congressional districts with black voting age population majorities." Appendix 2a. Revising the legislature's plan to create two black majority districts would require very substantial revisions of at least four of the seven districts. This would obviously leave virtually nothing of the original legislative plan. The Justice Department's objection to the legislative plan is thus so fundamental that, unlike the plan in *Upham*, it simply would not be possible to use the legislative plan as a basis for a modified plan.

## CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the appeal should be dismissed for want of a substantial federal question. In the alternative, the judgment of the district court should be affirmed.

Dated: April 23, 1992

Respectfully submitted,

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March 27, 1992

Honorable Jimmy Evans
Attorney General
Alabama State House
11 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

This refers to Act No. 92-63 (1992), which provides the redistricting plan for Congressional districts and Act No. 92-152 (1992), which provides for a change in the qualifying deadline for the June 2, 1992, primary election for members of Congress for the State of Alabama, submitted to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1973c. We received the Congressional redistricting submission on March 11, 1992; supplemental information was received on March 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1992. The submission of the change in qualifying deadline was received on March 26, 1992.

With respect to the change in qualifying deadline, the Attorney General does not interpose any objection to the change. However, we note that the failure of the Attorney General to object does not bar subsequent litigation to enjoin enforcement of the change. In addition, as authorized by Section 5, we reserve the right to reexamine this submission if additional information that would otherwise require an objection comes to our attention during the remainder of the sixty-day review period. See the Procedures for the Administration of Section 5, 28 C.F.R. 51.41 and 51.43.

With respect to the far more complex Congressional redistricting, we note at the outset the extreme time constraints imposed by the order of the Court in *Wesch v. Hunt*, No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992), which allowed the state until noon today to obtain preclearance of its proposed plan under Section 5. For that reason, our review to date necessarily has been limited, and similarly, the short time available has limited the state's ability to meet its burden under Section 5. To the extent possible, however, we have given careful consideration to the materials and information you have so diligently made available to us.

As you are aware, a concern has been raised that an underlying principle of the Congressional redistricting was a predisposition on the part of the state political leadership to limit black voting potential to a single district. The proposed plan provides for one such district based on black population concentrations in Jefferson County, Montgomery County and intervening areas. The remainder of the state's concentrated black population, however, is fragmented under the submitted plan among a number of districts none of which has a black population of as much as 30 percent. In light of the prevailing pattern of racially polarized voting throughout the state, it does not appear that black voters are likely to have a realistic opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice in any of the districts.

Our analysis further indicates that the fragmentation of black population concentrations outside of the one district with a black voting age population majority was unnecessary. Indeed, it is clear that at least the outlines of alternative plans that avoided such fragmentation were available or readily discernible by state officials and that such alternatives would provide for two Congressional districts with black voting age population majorities. These included plans with one district based on the black communities of Montgomery and Mobile Counties and the intervening and adjacent black-populated areas, and the

other based upon the black population of Jefferson County and southern Tuscaloosa County, together with black-populated areas to the south and west. Moreover, it appears that the elimination of this identified fragmentation would enhance the ability of black voters to elect representatives of their choice.

The fragmentation of black population in areas of the state outside of the proposed black majority district, under these circumstances, has not been adequately explained. The reasons for this fragmentation appear to be related to the desire to protect incumbent members or to serve parochial political interests. While such considerations in themselves are not inappropriate, they may not be accomplished at the expense of the rights of black voters. *Garza v. City of Los Angeles*, 918 F.2d 763 (9th Cir. 1990); *Ketchum v. Byrne*, 740 F.2d 1398, 1408-09 (7th Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 471 U.S. 1135 (1985).

Under Section 5, as noted above, the state has the burden of demonstrating that a proposed change was not adopted with a racially discriminatory purpose and that it will not have a racially discriminatory effect. In addition, a redistricting plan may not be precleared if the plan clearly violates Section 2 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 1973. See the Section 5 Procedures, 28 C.F.R. 51.55(b)(2).

Under the circumstances discussed above, and particularly in light of the time constraints which the legislative and court schedules have imposed, I cannot conclude, as I must under the Voting Rights Act, that the proposed districts are entitled to Section 5 preclearance. Accordingly, I must, on behalf of the Attorney General, interpose an objection to the proposed redistricting plan for Congressional districts for the State of Alabama.

Of course, as provided by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, you have the right to seek a declaratory judgment from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia that the proposed Alabama Congressional redistricting plan has neither

the purpose nor will have the effect of denying or abridging theright to vote on account of race or color. In addition, Section 51.45 of the guidelines permits you to request that the Attorney General reconsider the objection. However, until the objection is withdrawn or a judgment from the District of Columbia Court is obtained, the proposed Alabama Congressional redistricting plan continues to be legally unenforceable. *Clark v. Roemer*, 59 U.S.L.W. 4583 (U.S. June 3, 1991); 28 C.F.R. 51.10 and 51.45.

If you have any questions, feel free to call Voting Section attorney John Tanner (202-307-2897), who has been assigned to handle this matter.

Sincerely,

John R. Dunne
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

**CIVIL ACTION NO. 91-0787**

IN THE

# United States District Court

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,

*Plaintiff,*

MICHAEL FIGURES, et. al.,

*Intervenor-Plaintiffs,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, et al.,

*Defendants.*

## ORDER

[Filed January 27, 1992]

Before COX, Circuit Judge, HAND, Senior District Judge, and ALBRITTON, District Judge

## BY THE COURT

1. The court presently intends to adopt a redistricting plan to be used in the conduct of the 1992 congressional elections for the state of Alabama in the event the Alabama legislature fails to adopt and have precleared a constitutional redistricting plan in time for the conduct of those elections under the timetables presently provided for Alabama laws.

2. The plan that the court presently intends to adopt, to be called "The 1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan," is verbally

described in Appendix A to professor Stanley's report dated January 22, 1992. Appendix B to that report is a map depicting the plan. The map is appended simply to illustrate the plan and Appendix A shall control in the event of any conflict between it and Appendix B. Appendix C to that report includes certain statistical data. This report, including Appendices A, B, and C, is attached hereto (hereafter "the Stanley Report".

3. In considering a redistricting plan the court has relied upon certain statistical data obtained by Professor Stanley from the computer at the office of the Alabama Legislature (hereafter "the State Computer" that is contained in the Stanley Report. The court desires to give the parties an opportunity to question the accuracy of this data, and the purpose of this order is to provide that opportunity and to fix a time within which the parties shall assert any objections they may have to the accuracy of this data.

4. The statistical data provided by Professor Stanley from the State Computer that the court has relied upon is as follows: (a) the statistical data in Appendix A to the Stanley Report; and (b) the statistical data included in pages 1 through 9 of Appendix C to the Stanley Report.

It is ORDERED that:

A. Any party who questions the accuracy of any of the statistical data described in paragraph 4 of this order shall, on or before 5:00 P.M. on January 31, 1992, file and serve written objection asserting with particularity wherein such party finds such statistical data to be inaccurate, stating in the objection what figures such objecting party deems to be the correct figures.

B. In the event objections are filed, the court will at that time determine how to address them. In the absence of objection the court will assume: (1) that the statistical data described in paragraph 4 of this order was obtained from the State Computer and (2) that it is the most accurate data available on the subject.

C. It is not the intent of this order to invite or require objections to the redistricting plan described in Appendix A to the Stanley report but only to require objections relative to the accuracy of the statistical data upon which the plan is based.

D. The Clerk shall immediately notify all parties by telephone of the entry of this order.

All the judges concur.